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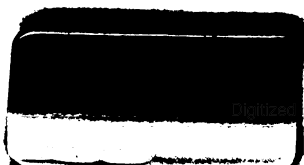
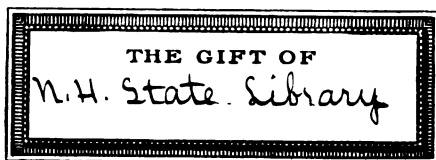
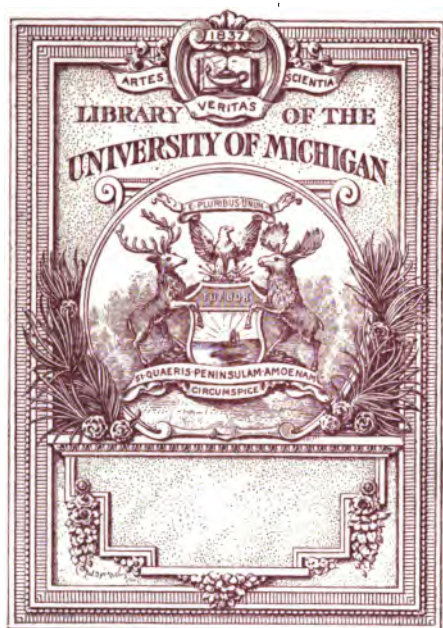
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REPORTS
OF THE
NEW HAMPSHIRE ASYLUM
FOR THE INSANE
1898



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NEW HAMPSHIRE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.



BANCROFT BUILDING—FROM THE NORTH.

ANNUAL REPORTS
OF THE
BOARD OF VISITORS, TRUSTEES, SUPERINTENDENT,
TREASURER, AND FINANCIAL AGENT
OF THE
NEW HAMPSHIRE
ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE

TO THE
GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL

NOVEMBER, 1898

VOLUME II. PART II.

MANCHESTER, N. H.
ARTHUR E. CLARKE, PUBLIC PRINTER
1898

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OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

BOARD OF VISITORS.

(EX OFFICIO.)

HIS EXCELLENCY GEORGE A. RAMSDELL.

HON. JOSEPH O. HOBBS,

HON. ALLEN N. CLAPP,

HON. GEORGE W. CUMMINGS,

HON. WALTER S. DAVIS,

HON. CHARLES F. PIPER,

HON. CHESTER B. JORDAN, *President of the Senate.*

HON. JAMES F. BRIGGS, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

} *Councilors.*

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

JOHN A. SPALDING, *President*, Nashua.

JOSEPH B. WALKER, *Secretary*, Concord.

WILLIAM G. PERRY, M. D., EXETER.

C. H. BOYNTON, M. D., Lisbon.

W. F. THAYER, Concord.

REV. J. E. BARRY, Concord.

JOHN C. FRENCH, Manchester.

MORRIS CHRISTIE, M. D., Antrim.

JAMES A. EDGERLY, Somersworth.

GEORGE W. PIERCE, M. D., Winchester.

HENRY B. QUINBY, Lakeport.

SETH M. RICHARDS, Newport.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

C. P. BANCROFT, M. D.	. . .	<i>Superintendent</i>
F. L. HILLS, M. D.	. . .	<i>First Assistant Physician</i>
A. E. BROWNRIGG, M. D.	. . .	<i>Second Assistant Physician</i>
MR. J. H. CARR	. . .	<i>Clerk and Steward</i>
MRS. FANNY B. CARR	. . .	<i>Housekeeper</i>
MRS. MILLIE C. GODFREY	. . .	<i>Supt. Training School</i>
MR. A. F. TANDY	. . .	<i>Supervisor</i>

VISITING COMMITTEE, 1898-1899.

FIRST HALF OF MONTHS.

Dec.,	1898.	J. A. SPALDING.
Jan.,	1899.	REV. J. E. BARRY.
Feb.,		J. C. FRENCH.
March,		DR. GEORGE W. PIERCE.
April,		HENRY B. QUINBY.
May,		WILLIAM F. THAYER.
June,		JAMES A. EDGERLY.
July,		WILLIAM F. THAYER.
Aug.,		DR. C. H. BOYNTON.
Sept.,		DR. GEORGE W. PIERCE.
Oct.,		DR. MORRIS CHRISTIE.
Nov.,		J. B. WALKER.

SECOND HALF OF MONTHS.

Dec.,	1898.	J. C. FRENCH.
Jan.,	1899.	DR. C. H. BOYNTON.
Feb.,		DR. MORRIS CHRISTIE.
March,		DR. WILLIAM G. PERRY.
April,		J. A. SPALDING.
May,		REV. J. E. BARRY.
June,		J. B. WALKER.
July,		
Aug.,		JAMES A. EDGERLY.
Sept.,		DR. WILLIAM G. PERRY.
Oct.,		HENRY B. QUINBY.
Nov.,		

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

CONCORD, November 21, 1898.

The governor and the council, the president of the senate, and the speaker of the house of representatives, as required by law, having visited the Asylum for the Insane, inspected the several departments, and examined into the condition of the patients, are satisfied that the design of the institution is carried into full effect by the existing management.

GEORGE A. RAMSDELL,

Governor.

JOSEPH O. HOBBS,

ALLEN N. CLAPP,

GEORGE W. CUMMINGS,

WALTER S. DAVIS,

CHARLES F. PIPER,

Councilors.

CHESTER B. JORDAN,

President of the Senate.

JAMES F. BRIGGS,

Speaker of the House.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES.

To His Excellency the Governor and to the Honorable Council:

The Trustees of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane present this, their

FIFTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT.

The serious embarrassments arising from the crowded condition of several parts of the asylum, to which your attention was called two years ago, have been somewhat abated by the limitation of the appropriation for the support of county patients at the state's expense, by an act of the legislature, approved March 26, 1897.

The whole number of patients in the asylum at this time is four hundred and eighteen, a number considerably in excess of that which the present wards were designed to accommodate.

For information regarding the medical condition of the asylum, you are respectfully referred to the accompanying report of the superintendent, which gives in detail the most salient facts in its experience during the two last years. If in any respect they be found less satisfactory than those given in some former reports, it must be remembered that highest results are unattainable in wards as crowded as have been those of the Kent and Peaslee buildings.

We also present for your examination the annual reports of the treasurer and of the financial agent, for the years ending September 30, 1897, and September 30, 1898. The former shows the current receipts and expenditures of the institution during these years, and affords evidence of the fact that it has been self-supporting during these, as in former

years. From the latter it appears that most of the income of its permanent funds has been expended in aid of indigent patients, and in promoting the general comfort of all the inmates of its wards. The debt heretofore incurred for finishing the Twitchell building, and for the introduction of fire-proof ventilators to the attics, has been reduced in the sum of fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500), and now amounts to ten thousand five hundred dollars (\$10,500), with the interest thereon paid to August 8, 1898. It will also be seen that all investments of money belonging to the permanent funds have been made in accordance with the approval of your honorable board.

During the last season the cottage for male patients at Long Pond, whose erection was commenced last year, has been completed. It is a comely structure, designed for summer occupancy, and will accommodate some twenty-five. The residential term of patients at this house is determined largely by individual circumstances. The safety of the location, the salubrity of its atmosphere, its agreeable scenery and peaceful surroundings render our Long Pond sanitarium a remedial agency of great value.

There has also been erected, during the last two years, near the northeast corner of the asylum grounds, a small house for the accommodation of the asylum gardener and his family. It is convenient to his work, and secures the constant presence of some responsible person at the entrance to the main avenue to the buildings and farm of the institution. It was built at a contract price of sixteen hundred dollars, to which should be added the further expense of furnishing and piping for water, gas, heating, and drainage, raising its entire cost to a sum not far from two thousand dollars. Both of these buildings and their furnishings have been secured to the asylum without expense to the state, partly from the income of the permanent funds of the institution and in part from other sources.

Since our last report, two of our valued associates upon this board have passed from this to the future life: Dr. George B.



TWITCHELL HOUSE—EXTERIOR.



TWITCHELL HOUSE—INTERIOR.

Twitchell, on the 30th day of May, 1897, and Hon. Dexter Richards, on the 7th day of August, 1898. Both were men of high character and ability, and their decease entails upon the asylum the loss of the services of two devoted friends.

The name of Twitchell has been associated with this institution during nearly the entire period of its existence. Dr. Amos Twitchell, of Keene, during his prime the foremost surgeon in the state, was one of its earliest promoters and trustees. The supposition is a plausible one, that his interest in the welfare of the insane may have been influential in determining Miss Catherine Fisk of Keene to become the first contributor to the endowment funds of the asylum, by making it her residuary legatee.

Some years after Dr. Twitchell's decease, his nephew, Dr. George B. Twitchell, also of Keene, was appointed (June 30, 1856) a member of this board, and continued such by successive reappointments until his death, a period of nearly thirty-one years, during the last twenty-two of which he was its honored president. Of his wide reputation as a physician and surgeon it is not our province to speak; but it may, however, be germane to this report to assure your honorable board of our profound respect for him as a philanthropic citizen, long active on various lines of benevolent work prosecuted for the welfare of his fellow men. The building, on the grounds of the asylum, bearing his name, is a constant reminder of his long fidelity in the discharge of the duties incumbent upon him as a trustee of this institution.

The Hon. Dexter Richards was a fair type of the honest New England business man of marked ability and integrity. On both these lines he was eminent. His success was due, however, in no large measure to adventitious aids. His most important inheritance consisted of good mental abilities, a strong physique, and sound morals. Those of his district school and of a few terms at the academy comprised his school privileges. His larger acquirements were gained elsewhere. During the sixty years of his manhood, he was in constant and observant touch with his fellow men,—at the store, the

factory, the church, the town meeting, the legislature and the many other associations of which he was a member. The unconscious education derived from this gave him the wide intelligence and broad wisdom which marked his character.

Mr. Richards was first commissioned a member of this board on the 8th day of July, 1870, and remained such, by various reappointments, until his death, having given to the asylum a service of twenty-seven years. Upon the death of Dr. Twitchell, he was elected by the board as its president, and thereafter discharged with marked ability the duties attaching to that office.

A strong constitution and careful habits secured to Mr. Richards unimpaired vigor of mind and body for a period much longer than the average. In his last years, it was hard for his friends to realize that he had become an old man of nearly or quite fourscore. A review of his long career shows clearly a continuous increase in the height and breadth of his aspirations. He was interested in all the best activities around him. The character of his numerous benefactions attests the spirit of the man and the soundness of his moral judgments. They will assist in preserving his name, and do great good to great numbers through great periods of time to come.

Mr. Richards died within a few days of his eighty-first birthday,—a Nestor in the activities of business; more than a Nestor in the loftiest of his most cherished aims.

The aggregate period of service rendered the asylum by Dr. Twitchell and Mr. Richards was a little over fifty-nine years,—a service as valuable to the institution as its gift was generous. Fortunate, very fortunate has it been in having upon the roll of its departed friends a goodly number of men of a broad philanthropy, sound judgment, and fidelity to the duties of the important post to which they had been assigned. To these is due a debt of gratitude which every true and intelligent friend of the unfortunate insane will acknowledge.

At the last session of the legislature, a question as to the ownership of the asylum arose in the house, and was referred



WALKER SUMMER COTTAGE AND LAKE PENACOOK.

to the committee on the judiciary. In their report upon the subject this committee stated:

"There is no doubt in the mind of the committee that by the terms of this act, and the subsequent action of the trustees thereunder, the property and all interest of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane became vested in the state as completely and irrevocably as though the original charter had created a state asylum."

Subsequently the following joint resolution was passed by both houses, and approved by the governor on the twenty-fourth of March, 1897:

JOINT RESOLUTION with Reference to the Title of the Property of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane.

WHEREAS the entire property of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane is owned by the state of New Hampshire, either absolutely or in trust, but the legal title of the lands, buildings, and other property stands in the name of the trustees of the asylum appointed by the state, and

WHEREAS it is desirable that the legal title should conform to the actual title; therefore,

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

That the attorney-general be directed to examine the deeds and other conveyances of title to said property, and advise the trustees what conveyances, if any, should be made to perfect the legal title of the state to said property, and the trustees be directed to execute such conveyances as may be advised by the attorney-general, and deliver the same to the governor and council in behalf of the state, within sixty days from the passage of this resolution.

The attorney-general, in compliance with this resolution, made examination as directed, and subsequently addressed to the trustees the following communication:

EDWIN G. EASTMAN,
Attorney-General.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
CONCORD, N. H., May 17, 1897.

To the Honorable Board of Trustees for the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane:

GENTLEMEN,—Pursuant to the joint resolution passed by the legislature at the last session, directing the attorney-gen-

eral "to examine the deeds and other conveyances of title to the asylum property, and advise the trustees what conveyances, if any, should be made to perfect the legal title of the state to said property, and that the trustees be directed to execute such conveyances as may be advised by the attorney-general," I respectfully submit that I have examined the deeds conveying the real estate to the corporation, and find that such conveyances in every instance were made directly to the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane; that the bequests of money were made in the same way, with one or two exceptions, when the legacy was given to the trustees of the asylum, which in legal effect is the same as if made directly to the asylum.

Under the act of 1840, the asylum is a corporation having one member only, namely, the state of New Hampshire. The title, therefore, to the entire property is now in the state; the state has the full control of and ownership in this property, and may manage the same in such ways and through such agencies as it may from time to time deem necessary and proper; under these conditions no conveyance from the trustees to the asylum is required.

Respectfully yours,

EDWIN G. EASTMAN.

The efforts made during the last few years to relieve the congestion in some of the asylum wards by the erection of additional buildings, have resulted in only a partial accomplishment of this object through the provisions of the law passed by the legislature, at its last session, restricting the annual appropriations for the support of county patients at the asylum, before mentioned.

During this period, many wants of the institution remained necessarily in abeyance. The welfare of the asylum seems to render the early supply of these imperative. Your trustees feel that they would be derelict in a sacred duty if they failed to submit them to your careful consideration. A full description of each, with its estimated cost, is set forth in the accompanying report of the superintendent, on pages 16-19. These embrace:

1. A building for the accommodation of the female nurses during their intervals of rest from active duty, and furnishing . . . \$18,322.00

2. A house for the accommodation of the farm superintendent, his family, and men, and furniture	\$5,446.00
3. A new laundry building and equipment	12,163.00
4. New radiators and iron cases for Kent building	900.00
5. The connection of the Kent and Bancroft buildings with the general heating plant	875.00
6. New plumbing in Kent, Peaslee, Kimball, and Rumford buildings	2,570.00
7. Tile floors for the kitchen, bakery, and lavatories	3,400.00
<hr/>	
Amounting in all to	\$43,676.00

These needs are urgent, and when supplied the congestion still felt in some parts of the asylum will be further abated by an incidental increase of accommodations for some twenty-five patients.

The financial agent has been unable to effect any reduction of the debt heretofore mentioned, incurred in the construction of the iron ventilators in the asylum attics, and in the finishing of the Twitchell building, since April 30, 1897. Inasmuch as its gradual liquidation has seemed important, your trustees have reluctantly reduced, for the present, the quarterly appropriations from the income of the permanent funds in aid of indigent patients, from twenty-five hundred to two thousand dollars per quarter.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN A. SPALDING,
C. H. BOYNTON,
H. B. QUINBY,
MORRIS CHRISTIE,
G. W. PIERCE,
J. A. EDGERLY,
W. F. THAYER,
J. E. BARRY,
W. G. PERRY,
J. C. FRENCH,
J. B. WALKER,

Trustees.

CONCORD, N. H., November 17, 1898.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

The superintendent respectfully submits the fifty-sixth annual report of the New Hampshire Asylum, which is made to cover the biennial period ending September 30, 1898.

The year beginning October 1, 1898, commenced with four hundred twenty-two patients, two hundred and seven men and two hundred and fifteen women.

The year beginning October 1, 1897, commenced with four hundred and twenty-two patients, two hundred and ten men and two hundred and twelve women.

The daily average number of patients for the year ending September 30, 1897, was 424.86, and for the year ending September 30, 1898, was 412.64, a decrease of twelve patients.

The mortality rate for the first of the two years covered by this report was 6.4; for the year just closed 5.8. There has been no serious epidemic illness during the two years, and the general health of the house has been excellent.

The percentage of recoveries for the year ending September 30, 1897, based upon the number of different persons admitted, and excluding all cases of alcohol or other drug habit, was 25.23 per cent; and for the year ending September 30, 1898, was 29.33 per cent.

Out of the entire population under treatment one hundred and ten had known suicidal impulse. Not one of this number accomplished the act, although there were several attempts which were happily frustrated by the vigilance of nurses. During the last year, however, there was a suicide in one of the patients transferred from the state prison to the asylum, in whom there was no suspicion of such an impulse. Indeed, the patient was too confused mentally, and too demented to



WALKER SUMMER COTTAGE.

lead one to feel that he could have entertained so definite a proposition as self destruction. Neither was there the mental depression that usually leads to the act. It is not unlikely that in a spirit of confused mischievousness he fastened a slipnoose over his neck, and so succeeded in accomplishing an act which was not the product of serious intention.

During the last two years the various remedial agencies have been in operation as in years past for the benefit of patients. Among these are recreation on the grounds, riding, the work-shop, and entertainments in winter, and the cottages at Lake Penacook during the summer. During the last year the Richards cottage was completed. From twelve to fifteen men have occupied it for six months. From twelve to sixteen women have occupied the Walker cottage for four months. Besides the regular occupants of these cottages parties of from four to seven have visited the place during the week and spent the day. Such outings have proved of great value to many patients, and fully demonstrate the remedial worth of the place.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

The good work accomplished by the school has continued during the past two years. The seventh class graduated in June, 1897, and the address was delivered by Dr. Edward French, superintendent of the Medfield asylum. The eighth class graduated in June, 1898, and the Hon. S. C. Eastman, president of the board of trustees of the Margaret Pillsbury hospital, delivered the address. Both of their addresses as well as the names of the graduates will be found in the Appendix of this report. The training school has now been in operation ten years, and has proved of inestimable value to the asylum. A more intelligent service has been secured in the wards, and the public has been benefited, as many of the graduates have done most efficient work in mental and general nursing outside the institution.

In the Appendix will be found a schedule of the course of lectures delivered to the nurses as well as the laboratory drill required. Three physicians outside the institution most

kindly consented to give lectures to the nurses on special topics. The introduction of physicians in general practice in the course of instruction has been most helpful.

After much deliberation and some experience it was deemed wise to abandon the course of training for male nurses. Not only is there little demand for men nurses, and consequently slight incentive for men to enter the field, but it is a fact that few men are qualified by nature to become professional nurses. It is immensely important, however, that male attendants should receive some instruction in their difficult work, that they should be reasonably familiar with the different types of insanity, so as to be capable of meeting the emergencies that may arise in the care of the insane. For this reason a brief course of instruction is given every fall to all male attendants. The attendants are required to take notes, and to write an abstract of what they hear. They are also drilled in bandaging, the performing of artificial respiration, and the duties liable to be demanded of them in emergency accidents among the insane. An abstract of the course of instruction to male attendants is given in the Appendix.

PRESENT REQUIREMENTS OF THE ASYLUM.

In view of the fact that any positive enlargement of the asylum has been twice opposed by the legislature for economic reasons, it becomes necessary to make only such minor alterations and additions to existing structures as are absolutely necessary and consistent with the limited financial resources of the state. Moreover, certain exigencies must be met if the state asylum is to be kept abreast of the times, and maintain the general standard of excellence existing in similar institutions in other states. By the erection of three small buildings, each one of which is a vital necessity at the present time, the capacity of the institution may be materially increased and the present congestion greatly relieved at a comparatively small cost.

The buildings referred to are, first, a new laundry to take the place of the present entirely inadequate and worn out structure; second, a farm cottage near the barn for the head



BANCROFT BUILDING—INTERIOR.



BANCROFT BUILDING—FROM THE SOUTH.

farmer and the farm employees; third, a home for the women nurses, thereby securing much additional room for patients that is now occupied by nurses, besides giving the nurses themselves proper facilities for relief from their arduous and exhausting labors. A very superficial examination will disclose the fact that the erection of these buildings will correct many of the embarrassments arising from present overcrowding, and save large expenditure in the near future on extensive repairs.

An entire new laundry has become an absolute necessity, simply because the institution has entirely outgrown the old one. The machinery is old and inadequate, and is operated at a distinct financial loss. More room and modern equipment would result in the handling of a much larger washing at comparatively less cost than at present. By the erection of a new laundry, moreover, the old building could be used for other purposes, such as rooms for kitchen and laundry employees, additional room for kitchen and bakery, as well as storage space for the supplies connected with these departments, thereby relieving a want long felt.

A farm cottage near the barn and garden would prove to be of economic value to the asylum. At present the farmer and his family are obliged to reside off from the grounds. Not only would the house rent be saved by the erection of such a cottage, but the immediate supervision of the valuable farm property and stock would be secured. Under the present arrangement, the garden and the farm buildings and stock are practically unguarded for twelve hours out of the twenty-four.

A small house for women nurses connected with the main buildings by corridor is a necessity for two reasons. In the first place the nurses are occupying rooms that should be given to patients. The nursing service has increased with the additional number of patients, and many rooms are unavoidably taken for nurses that should be given to patients. In the second place the work of a nurse upon the insane is peculiarly exhausting. No nurse requires more complete relaxation from duty than the one who cares for the nervous and insane.

Common justice and humanity require that the nurse when off duty should be able to leave her ward, and, for the time being, have an entire change. It is firmly believed that in no other way can an efficient and intelligent nursing service be better secured for this most distressing of human ailments. By the erection of a small house for nurses not only will additional rooms for patients be secured, but the nurse, refreshed by her temporary withdrawal from the scene of her labors, will resume her work with renewed energy and fidelity.

Certain repairs are rendered imperative at the present time by reason of long usage and the ordinary structural impairment of age. The heating apparatus in the basement of the Kent building should be entirely replaced with new and modern radiators and galvanized iron casings for the same. The present wooden boxes are worn out and unsafe. At the same time that this change is made, both the Kent building and the Bancroft building should be connected with the boiler house, and the heating of these two buildings effected with high pressure steam from the central plant. By heating from the latter place great economy in fuel will result, the expense of a man to attend the fires in these buildings will be saved, and all the dust, dirt, wear and tear of storage of coal in the basements of the buildings will be obviated.

The old wooden floors in the kitchen, bakery, and ward bath rooms throughout the house are entirely worn out. In many places there is actual decay of the floors and floor timbers. Modern waterproof floors on iron girders and brick arches should be put in the place of these unsafe wooden floors.

The plumbing of the Kent, Peaslee, Rumford, and Kimball wings has become not only out of date, but is unsanitary and should be replaced with modern appliances entirely un concealed, so that leakage of water or sewer gas could be easily detected.

With these additions and repairs the capacity of the asylum will be increased, and the physical condition of the institution brought up to a high degree of efficiency. A careful estimate has been made of the cost of these additional buildings and repairs, and is as follows:

New laundry building, with laundry equipment complete	\$12,163.00
Farmer's cottage furnished and ready for occupation	5,446.00
House for nurses furnished and ready for occupation	18,322.00
New radiators and galvanized iron work for Kent building heating apparatus	900.00
Connecting heating systems of the Bancroft and Kent buildings with the boiler-house	875.00
Plumbing for Kent and Peaslee building, Rumford and Kimball wings	2,570.00
Waterproof tile floors for kitchen, bakery, and ward bathrooms	3,400.00
	<hr/>
	\$43,676.00

PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS.

During the last two years a small cottage for the gardener has been erected at the driveway entrance.

The Richards cottage has been built on the grounds at Lake Penacook, and furnished by the generosity of Hon. Dexter Richards.

During the summer of 1897 two of the boilers in the main boiler house were retubed. At this time it was found that the brickwork around the boilers was settling, and that an entire resetting of the four boilers in new brickwork was necessary in order to render them safe. Accordingly in the summer of 1898 the two remaining boilers were retubed, and the masonry was all removed and replaced with new brickwork. The boilers are now in first-class condition, and should run their natural life without any further extensive alterations.

As such extended repairs on the boilers were necessary, it was deemed advisable by your board to replace the old grates with new grates containing a finer air space, provide the boilers with forced draft, and burn a smaller grade of anthracite coal, known in the market as "Buckwheat" coal. These al-

terations have been made, and this fall the finer coal has been purchased at a saving of from \$1.35 to \$1.75 per ton. It is too soon to pronounce upon the exact economical saving resulting from this change in fuel, but our present limited experience augurs well for its expediency.

During the past year new tile and cement floors have been laid in the basement approach to the kitchen.

At the barn a six-horse power motor has been purchased, and connected with the Concord Land and Water Power Company's wires. The ensilage is now cut by electric power, and the danger from the fire of a steam boiler obviated. A chimney has been built in the barn, and stoves placed in the vegetable room and root cellar so that a safe and economical method of preventing the freezing of the crops is provided.

About two hundred feet of macadamized road were laid the last year.

All the wood finish of ward 3 in the Kent building has been removed, and replaced with new and wider ash finish, the door frames which had shrunk so as to be loose were enlarged and replaced, and the entire ward repainted. Wards P2 and 7 have been painted throughout. The rooms in the Twitchell house, which had never been painted, were painted during the summer while many of the patients were at the Richards cottage.

A room in the basement of the Rumford wing has been fitted up with hot and cold water, and equipped with the necessary supplies for urinary and microscopic analysis, and will be used hereafter as a laboratory. Such a room is most essential for the student of mental disease. Many of the large hospitals in other states have special buildings devoted to this work. While expense prevents our institution from having so large an equipment and a special pathologist, the present room will greatly facilitate the work of the medical staff.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

During the last year Dr. W. E. Lightle, who had filled most acceptably the position of second assistant physician, resigned

to engage in general practice. His position has been filled by Dr. A. E. Brownrigg, who has already demonstrated his fitness for the position.

It is a painful duty to record the death of Hon. Dexter Richards, for many years one of our most valued trustees. Mr. Richards will be greatly missed in your councils, but by no one more than the executive officer of the asylum. His advice was always conservative and wise. Any plans for future development always met with cordial support from him. In our annual and semi-annual conferences his sterling judgment was always a source of strength. He was an ideal and a rare councilor.

During the past two years Hon. John C. Linehan, Rev. Dr. Roland D. Grant, Mr. Arthur B. Cross, Mr. J. E. Randlett, and Mr. H. C. Bailey have given interesting lectures to the patients, which were profusely illustrated by the stereopticon. Mr. B. B. Davis conducted a vocal concert, and Peabody's band of West Concord gave an instrumental concert. To all these gentlemen the superintendent wishes to extend the cordial appreciation of many patients.

At the graduation of the nurses Dr. Edward French gave the annual address in the spring of 1897, and Hon. S. C. Eastman delivered the annual address in 1898. Their addresses will be found in full in the Appendix, and are valuable and interesting contributions to the subject of nursing, all the more so because of the large experience of both gentlemen in hospital work.

In the work of the training school especial acknowledgment is due Dr. Julia Wallace Russell, Dr. Charles R. Walker, and Dr. W. H. Varick, who have given practical lectures to the nurses.

The following newspapers throughout the year have kindly furnished the institution with their weekly issues: "Granite State News," "Manchester Weekly Union," "People and Patriot," "Nashua Gazette," "The Morning Star," "The New Hampshire Gazette," "The Mountaineer," "Sandwich Re-

porter," "The Belknap Republican," "Carroll County Pioneer," "Exeter Gazette," "The Derry News," "The States and Union."

In conclusion, I wish to thank the board of trustees for their cordial and helpful support throughout the year.

CHARLES P. BANCROFT.

CONCORD, N. H., November 17, 1898.

STATISTICAL TABLES FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1897.

TABLE I.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Patients in the hospital October 1, 1896.....	207	215	422
Cases admitted during the year.....	82	65	147
Discharged within the year.....	79	68	147
Viz., as recovered from first attack.....	15	8	23
as recovered from other than first.....	6	1	7
as recovered from alcoholism.....	7	1	8
as much improved.....	4	5	9
as improved.....	11	10	21
as not improved.....	14	16	30
Absconded.....	4	1	5
Deaths.....	18	18	36
Patients remaining October 1, 1897.....	210	212	422
Number of different persons treated during the year.....	284	277	561
Number of different persons admitted.....	80	63	143
Number of different persons recovered.....	28	17	45
Daily average number of patients.....	210.26	214.60	424.86

TABLE II.

Showing the result in all under treatment during the year.

	Of those in the asylum at the beginning of the year.			Of those admitted during the year.			Total of both classes.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Discharged recovered...	5	7	12	16	9	25	21	16	37
" much improved.....	4	4	8	.....	1	1	4	5	9
" improved.....	6	4	10	5	6	11	11	10	21
" not improved.....	10	12	22	4	4	8	14	16	30
" alcoholism.....	.....	1	1	7	.....	7	7	1	8
" absconded.....	1	.....	1	3	1	4	4	1	5
Deaths.....	14	15	29	4	3	7	18	18	36
Remaining improved....	86	49	86	20	14	34	56	63	119
" not improved.....	133	125	258	21	24	45	154	149	303

TABLE III.

Admissions and discharges from the beginning of the asylum.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Admitted.....	3,493	3,304	6,797
Discharged.....	3,310	3,065	6,375
" recovered.....	1,061	1,054	2,115
" improved.....	788	758	1,546
" not improved.....	701	677	1,378
" not insane.....	19	14	33
" unknown.....	78	13	89
Died.....	665	549	1,214

TABLE IV.

Showing number and character of those recovered during the year.

	Cases in which recurrence is established.			Cases in which recurrence is not established.			Total of both classes.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
From first attack.....	.....	.....	.....	15	8	23	15	8	23
From second attack.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	8	4	4	8
From third attack.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	2	2
From fourth attack.....	.....	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	3
From sixth attack.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
From twenty-fourth attack.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Total.....	1	3	4	20	14	34	21	17	38

TABLE V.

Showing duration of insanity in those recovered during the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
One to three months.....	2	3	5
Three to four months.....	7	1	8
Four to six months.....	3	4	7
Six to twelve months.....	5	3	8
More than one year.....	4	6	10
Total.....	21	17	38

TABLE VI.

Showing number of admissions to this asylum in those admitted during the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Admitted the first time.....	63	46	109
“ second time.....	16	15	31
“ third time.....	.....	2	2
“ fourth time.....	1	1	2
“ fifth time.....	1	.....	1
“ seventh time.....	1	.....	1
“ twenty-fourth time.....	.....	1	1
Total.....	82	65	147

TABLE VII.

Showing number of the attack of those admitted during the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
First.....	60	48	108
Second.....	12	9	21
Third.....	1	2	3
Fourth.....	1	3	4
Sixth.....	1	.....	1
Eighth.....	1	.....	1
Twenty-fourth.....	.....	1	1
Unknown.....	6	2	8
Total.....	82	65	147

TABLE VIII.

Showing duration of insanity of those admitted during the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Less than one month.....	19	14	33
One to three months.....	20	10	30
Three to six months.....	6	7	13
Six to nine months.....	5	4	9
Nine to twelve months.....	4	2	6
Twelve to eighteen months.....	4	5	9
Eighteen months to two years.....	2	3	5
Two to three years.....	2	6	8
Three to four years.....	1	4	5
Four to five years.....	1	1	2
Five to ten years.....	3	3	6
Ten to fifteen years.....	2	2	4
Fifteen to twenty years.....	.....	1	1
Twenty to thirty years.....	5	1	6
Unknown.....	8	2	10
Total.....	82	65	147

TABLE IX.

Showing ages of those admitted during the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under twenty years.....	3	.....	3
Twenty to twenty-five years.....	9	5	14
Twenty-five to thirty years.....	12	5	17
Thirty to thirty-five years.....	11	7	18
Thirty-five to forty years.....	9	9	18
Forty to forty-five years.....	10	6	16
Forty-five to fifty years.....	6	7	13
Fifty to sixty years.....	10	10	20
Sixty to seventy years.....	9	8	17
Seventy to eighty years.....	.....	6	6
Over eighty years.....	2	2	4
Unknown.....	1	.....	1
Total.....	82	65	147

TABLE X.

Showing form of disease in those admitted during the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Acute mania.....	15	8	23
Sub-acute mania.....	13	3	16
Recurrent mania.....	3	2	5
Chronic mania.....	.....	1	1
Puerperal mania.....	.....	1	1
Acute melancholia.....	8	21	29
Recurrent melancholia.....	.....	1	1
Chronic melancholia.....	.....	1	1
Senile dementia.....	4	5	9
Chronic dementia.....	14	4	18
Alcoholic dementia.....	2	.....	2
Structural dementia.....	1	2	3
Chronic insanity.....	1	.....	1
Paranoia.....	3	5	8
Chronic delusional insanity.....	5	4	9
Confusional insanity.....	2	1	3
Alcoholism.....	5	.....	5
Paresis.....	1	5	6
Epilepsy.....	.....	1	1
Congenital imbecility.....	4	.....	4
Hypochondria.....	1	.....	1
Total.....	82	65	147

TABLE XI.

Showing complications in those admitted during the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Hereditary tendency to insanity.....	5	7	12
Intemperance.....	19	1	20
Epilepsy.....	2	2	4
Puerperal.....		2	2
Menopause.....		7	7
Morphine habit.....	1		1
Insolation.....	3		3
Paralysis.....	2		2
Abscess of inner ear.....	1		1
Asthma.....	1		1
La grippe.....	1	2	3
Syphilis.....	1		1
Fracture of skull.....	1		1
Rheumatism.....	2		2
Dyspepsia.....		1	1
Total.....	39	22	61

TABLE XII.

Showing number with suicidal propensity under treatment during the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Of those in the asylum at beginning of year.....	27	17	44
Of those admitted during the year.....	10	26	36
Total.....	37	43	80

TABLE XIII.

Showing civil condition of those admitted during the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Married.....	40	29	69
Single.....	32	18	50
Widowed.....	9	18	27
Divorced.....	1		1
Total.....	82	65	147

TABLE XIV.

Showing occupation of those admitted during the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Accountant.....	1	.....	1
Agent.....	1	.....	1
Bartender.....	1	.....	1
Blacksmith.....	2	.....	2
Bookkeeper.....	1	.....	1
Carpenter.....	2	.....	2
Carriage-trimmer.....	1	.....	1
Chair-worker.....	1	.....	1
Clergyman.....	1	.....	1
Clerk.....	2	.....	2
Coachman.....	1	.....	1
Clock repairer.....	1	.....	1
Coal-heaver.....	1	.....	1
Coat-maker.....	.....	1	1
Dentist.....	1	.....	1
Domestics.....	.....	11	11
Dressmaker.....	.....	1	1
Driver.....	2	.....	2
Expressman.....	1	.....	1
Farmer.....	17	.....	17
Harness-maker.....	1	.....	1
Hostler.....	1	.....	1
Housewives.....	.....	38	38
Laborers.....	16	.....	16
Laundryman.....	1	.....	1
Machinist.....	2	.....	2
Manufacturer.....	1	.....	1
Mill operatives.....	1	5	6
Milliner.....	1	.....	1
Moulder.....	1	.....	1
Optician.....	2	.....	2
Painter.....	1	.....	1
Physician.....	1	.....	1
Printer.....	1	.....	1
Sailor.....	1	.....	1
Saleswoman.....	.....	1	1
Shoe operative.....	4	.....	4
Stonemason.....	1	.....	1
Tanner.....	1	.....	1
Teamster.....	1	.....	1
Upholsterer.....	1	.....	1
Weaver.....	2	2	4
No occupation.....	4	6	10
Total.....	82	65	147

TABLE XV.

Showing nativity of those admitted during the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
New Hampshire	52	39	91
Maine	1	1	2
Massachusetts	10	3	13
Vermont	4	3	7
Rhode Island	1	.....	1
New York	2	1	3
New Jersey	2	.....	2
Canada	6	6	12
Nova Scotia	1	.....	1
England	2	.....	2
Ireland	1	9	10
Germany .....	.....	1	1
Russia .....	.....	1	1
Sweden .....	.....	1	1
Total	82	65	147

TABLE XVI.

Showing residence of those admitted during the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Hillsborough county	22	19	41
Merrimack county	19	13	32
Cheshire county	11	4	15
Rockingham county	11	9	20
Strafford county	6	10	16
Grafton county	6	6	12
Belknap county	2	2	4
Sullivan county	4	1	5
Carroll county .....	.....	1	1
Unknown	1	.....	1
Total	82	65	147

TABLE XVII.

Showing by what authority committed.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
By friends	43	46	89
By state commission of lunacy	2	.....	2
By counties	12	9	21
By towns or cities	21	7	28
By courts	4	3	7
Total	82	65	147

TABLE XVIII.

Showing by whom supported.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Self or friends	38	44	82
Counties.....	8	6	14
Towns or cities.....	9	2	11
State, including cases sent by supreme court, by order of the governor, and by the commissioners of lunacy.....	27	13	40
Total	82	65	147

TABLE XIX.

Deaths during the year and their causes.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Structural disease of the brain.....	7	1	8
Exhaustion from acute mania.....	1	1	1
“ from senile dementia.....	1	1	1
“ from epileptic dementia.....	1	1	1
“ from chronic gastritis.....	1	1	1
General paralysis.....	2	3	5
Cerebral apoplexy.....	1	1	1
Abscess of the brain.....	1	1	1
Organic heart disease.....	2	3	5
Rupture of heart from fatty degeneration.....	1	1	1
Phthisis pulmonalis.....	2	2	4
Lobar pneumonia.....	1	1	1
Broncho pneumonia.....	1	1	1
Pulmonary oedema.....	1	1	1
Lagrippe.....	1	1	1
Biliary colic.....	1	1	1
Pernicious anæmia.....	1	1	1
Suicide by suspension.....	1	1	1
Total.....	18	18	36

TABLE XX.

Showing ages at time of death.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under 20 years of age.....	1	.....	1
Between 20 and 30 years old.....	2	.....	2
" 30 and 40 years old.....	1	1	2
" 40 and 50 years old.....	5	4	9
" 50 and 60 years old.....	2	2	4
" 60 and 70 years old.....	2	3	5
" 70 and 80 years old.....	3	5	8
Over 80 years old.....	2	3	5
Total.....	18	18	36

TABLE XXI.

Showing ages of those remaining at the end of the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under twenty years of age.....	3	1	4
Twenty to thirty years of age.....	25	15	40
Thirty to forty years of age.....	48	30	78
Forty to fifty years of age.....	39	47	86
Fifty to sixty years of age.....	48	63	111
Sixty to seventy years of age.....	31	31	62
Seventy to eighty years of age.....	11	19	30
Over eighty.....	5	6	11
Total.....	210	212	422

TABLE XXII.

Showing duration of disease in those remaining at the end of the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
From one to two months.....	17	8	20
From three to six months.....	3	7	10
From six to twelve months.....	4	11	15
From twelve to eighteen months.....	9	6	15
From eighteen months to two years.....	12	10	22
From two to three years.....	14	16	30
From three to five years.....	17	33	50
From five to ten years.....	31	35	66
From ten to fifteen years.....	27	28	53
From fifteen to twenty years.....	19	16	35
From twenty to twenty-five years.....	4	17	21
From twenty-five to thirty years.....	11	10	21
From thirty to forty years.....	12	9	21
Over forty years.....	7	11	18
Unknown.....	23	2	25
Total.....	210	212	422

TABLE XXIII.

Showing prospects of recovery in those admitted during the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Curable (apparently).....	45	35	80
Incurable (apparently).....	37	30	67
Total.....	82	65	147

TABLE XXIV.

Prospect of those remaining at the end of the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Curable (apparently).....	24	23	47
Incurable (apparently).....	186	189	375
Total.....	210	212	422

TABLE XXV.

Statistics of admissions, discharges, and deaths from the opening of the asylum.

Year.	Admitted.	Discharged and died.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Whole number under treatment.	Remaining at end of hospital year.	Daily averages of the hospital.		
									Men.	Women.	Total.
1843	76	39	12	10	6	1	76	47			
1844	104	81	37	20	19	5	151	70			
1845	88	82	37	17	23	6	158	76			
1846	98	76	26	23	16	11	174	98			
1847	89	87	38	17	23	9	187	100			
1848	92	83	29	20	26	8	192	109			
1849	81	76	36	15	11	14	190	114			
1850	103	90	45	18	20	7	217	127			
1851	88	98	45	25	16	12	215	117			
1852	107	106	66	13	16	11	224	118			
1853	132	107	65	25	11	8	250	143			
1854	141	123	63	24	22	14	284	161			
1855	95	91	50	20	9	12	246	155			
1856	85	96	66	13	7	10	250	154			
1857	97	81	47	15	7	13	251	170			
1858	76	77	34	20	5	18	246	169			
1859	98	85	31	22	18	14	287	182			
1860	85	83	38	16	12	17	267	184	94.0	88.0	182.0
1861	106	94	34	34	10	16	290	196	90.0	100.0	190.0
1862	86	94	42	33	7	13	282	188	88.7	105.7	101.4
1863	101	85	30	32	17	16	289	204	87.4	105.9	198.3
1864	105	92	36	16	17	23	309	217	99.4	107.4	216.8
1865	107	102	42	23	14	22	324	223	102.5	115.9	218.4
1866	104	91	26	28	16	21	327	236	106.3	122.6	228.9
1867	117	107	39	24	27	17	353	246	119.3	122.6	241.9
1868	118	129	51	39	18	21	364	235	118.5	121.27	239.77
1869	95	93	42	20	9	22	330	237	113.7	129.9	243.6
1870	130	114	37	34	20	23	367	253	123.1	125.9	249.0
1871	135	163	65	37	29	32	388	225	119.8	123.44	242.83
1872	152	123	55	31	16	21	377	254	109.36	125.19	234.55
1873	194	172	61	51	27	33	448	273	127.8	139.5	267.3
1874	140	137	42	44	27	23	418	281	140.4	127.5	267.9
1875	120	140	53	37	30	20	401	261	136.6	138.1	274.7
1876	140	122	35	34	27	26	401	279	121.4	139.1	260.5
1877	119	118	36	38	27	17	398	280	124.2	150.3	274.5
1878	114	118	35	36	30	17	394	276	128.9	143.8	272.7
1879	73	81	27	23	8	28	349	268	128.3	143.8	270.1
1880	111	94	28	27	22	17	379	285	127.4	147.6	275.0
1881	134	117	33	39	23	32	419	302	133.3	158.6	291.9
1882	104	121	38	26	27	30	406	285	131.0	159.1	290.1
1883	133	123	41	23	34	25	418	295	120.3	164.1	284.4
1884	141	127	18	41	44	34	436	309	124.3	169.5	293.8
1885	138	122	30	20	36	36	447	322	123.3	181.9	310.2
1886	138	143	43	30	34	34	460	317	139.82	182.37	322.19
1887	143	128	32	28	28	33	460	328	134.12	184.12	321.24
1888	137	125	33	26	35	28	465	339	150.49	183.69	334.08
1889	155	158	41	38	34	36	494	337	161.06	175.80	336.86
1890	276	223	79	28	63	53	602	364	166.63	184.67	351.30
1891	173	165	42	40	37	38	527	372	175.62	184.90	360.51
1892	169	181	51	39	40	42	531	359	181.40	182.38	363.78
1893	166	154	47	35	34	37	508	368	183.72	193.63	377.35
1894	187	152	52	33	27	35	542	402	190.14	196.35	386.49
1895	175	165	55	45	27	36	566	414	199.57	204.79	404.36
1896	181	171	42	44	34	40	586	422	201.31	210.65	411.96
1897	147	147	38	30	30	36	561	422	210.26	214.60	424.86

STATISTICAL TABLES FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.

TABLE I.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Patients in the hospital October 1, 1897	210	212	422
Cases admitted during the year.....	82	68	150
Discharged within the year.....	98	65	163
Viz., as recovered from first attack.....	14	14	28
as recovered from other than first.....	11	5	16
as recovered from alcoholism.....	1	.....	1
as recovered from morphinism.....	.....	1	1
as much improved.....	12	11	23
as improved.....	11	6	17
as not improved.....	17	17	34
as not insane.....	1	1	2
Absconded.....	7	1	8
Deaths.....	24	9	33
Patients remaining October 1, 1898.....	194	215	409
Number of different persons treated in the year.....	291	276	567
Number of different persons admitted.....	83	67	149
Number of different persons recovered.....	26	20	46
Daily average number of persons.....	201.93	210.71	412.64

TABLE II.

Showing the result in all under treatment during the year.

	Of those in the asylum at the beginning of the year.			Of those admitted during the year.			Total of both classes.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Discharged recovered...	12	7	19	13	12	25	25	19	44
" much improved	5	8	13	7	3	10	12	11	23
" improved	7	3	10	4	3	7	11	6	17
" not improved	14	14	28	3	3	6	17	17	34
" alcoholism.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
" morphinism.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
" not insane.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
" absconded....	4	1	5	3	.....	3	7	1	8
Deaths.....	16	8	24	8	1	9	24	9	33
Remaining improved...	49	53	102	14	19	33	63	72	135
not improved	108	119	227	23	24	47	131	143	274

TABLE III.

Admissions and discharges from the beginning of the asylum.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Admitted.....	3,575	3,372	6,947
Discharged.....	3,408	3,130	6,538
" recovered.....	1,086	1,073	2,159
" improved.....	811	775	1,586
" not improved.....	718	694	1,412
" not insane.....	20	15	35
" unknown.....	76	13	89
Died.....	689	558	1,247

TABLE IV.

Showing number and character of those recovered during the year.

	Cases in which recurrence is established.			Cases in which recurrence is not establish'd.			Total of both classes.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
From first attack.....				14	14	28	14	14	28
" second attack.....				5	1	6	5	1	6
" third attack.....	2	1	3				2	1	3
" fourth attack.....	1	1	2		1	1	1	2	3
" fifth attack.....	1		1				1		1
" seventh attack.....	1		1				1		1
" twelfth attack.....		1	1					1	1
" fourteenth attack..	1		1				1		1
Total.....	5	3	8	19	16	35	25	19	44

TABLE V.

Showing duration of insanity in those recovered during the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
One to three months.....	7	3	10
Three to four months.....	2	3	5
Four to six months.....	4	2	6
Six to twelve months.....	4	8	12
More than one year.....	8	3	11
Total.....	25	19	44

TABLE VI.

Showing number of admissions to this asylum in those admitted during the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Admitted the first time.....	67	48	115
" second time.....	9	11	20
" third time.....	5	4	9
" fourth time.....		2	2
" sixth time.....		1	1
" seventh time.....	1		1
" eighth time.....		1	1
" twelfth time.....		1	1
Total.....	82	68	150

TABLE VII.

Showing number of the attack of those admitted during the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
First.....	60	50	110
Second.....	9	8	17
Third.....	4	6	10
Fourth.....	2	3	5
Fifth.....	1		1
Seventh.....	1		1
Twelfth.....		1	1
Fourteenth.....	1		1
Unknown.....	4		4
Total.....	82	68	150

TABLE VIII.

Showing duration of insanity of those admitted during the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Less than one month.....	22	16	38
One to three months.....	12	12	24
Three to six months.....	12	14	26
Six to nine months.....	5	5	10
Nine to twelve months.....	2		2
Twelve to eighteen months.....	6	2	8
Eighteen months to two years.....	2	2	4
Two to three years.....	5	2	7
Three to four years.....	3	2	5
Four to five years.....	1	2	3
Five to ten years.....	4	3	7
Ten to fifteen years.....		4	4
Fifteen to twenty years.....	1		1
Twenty to thirty years.....	1	1	2
Unknown.....	6	8	9
Total.....	82	68	150

TABLE IX.

Showing ages of those admitted during the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under twenty years.....	3	2	5
Twenty to twenty-five years	11	7	18
Twenty-five to thirty years.....	8	10	18
Thirty to thirty-five years.....	6	10	16
Thirty-five to forty years.....	7	6	13
Forty to forty-five years.....	8	3	11
Forty-five to fifty years	10	5	15
Fifty to sixty years	9	12	21
Sixty to seventy years.....	11	10	21
Seventy to eighty years.....	7	2	9
Over eighty years	2	1	3
Total.....	82	68	150

TABLE X.

Showing form of disease in those admitted during the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Acute mania.....	8	12	20
Sub-acute mania.....	13	8	21
Recurrent mania	7	6	13
Circular mania	1	2	3
Chronic mania.....	2	2	4
Senile mania.....	.....	1	1
Acute melancholia.....	8	13	21
Stuporous melancholia	1	2	3
Sub-acute melancholia.....	3	3	6
Chronic melancholia.....	1	1	2
Dementia	2	.....	2
Primary dementia.....	1	2	3
Secondary dementia	2	1	3
Epileptic dementia.....	2	.....	2
Senile dementia.....	7	2	9
Chronic dementia	6	6	12
Paranoia	3	1	4
Paresis	2	.....	2
Confusional insanity.....	1	.....	1
Developmental insanity.....	.....	2	2
Organic brain disease.....	3	2	5
Congenital imbecility	1	.....	1
Alcoholism	6	.....	6
Morphinism .....	.....	1	1
Chloroformism.....	1	.....	1
Not insane	1	1	2
Total	82	68	150

TABLE XI.

Showing complications in those admitted during the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Hereditary tendency to insanity	17	12	29
Intemperance	14	.....	14
Epilepsy	2	.....	2
Puerperal .....	.....	1	1
Ill health	2	5	7
Uterine disease .....	.....	2	2
Hysterectomy .....	.....	1	1
Paralysis .....	.....	1	1
Nervous prostration .....	.....	1	1
Hysteria .....	.....	2	2
Injury to head	4	.....	4
Morphinism .....	.....	1	1
Chloroformism	1	.....	1
Diabetes	1	.....	1
Total	41	26	67

TABLE XII.

Showing number with suicidal propensity under treatment during the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Of those in the asylum at beginning of year	28	39	67
Of those admitted during the year	18	25	43
Total	46	64	110

TABLE XIII.

Showing civil condition of those admitted during the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Married	46	34	80
Single	28	26	54
Widowed	7	6	13
Divorced	1	2	3
Total	82	68	150

TABLE XIV.

Showing occupation of those admitted during the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Barber.....	2	.....	2
Belt-maker.....	1	.....	1
Bootblack.....	1	.....	1
Carpenter.....	3	.....	3
Cloth finisher.....	1	.....	1
Commercial traveler.....	1	.....	1
Dentist.....	1	.....	1
Domestic.....	.....	12	12
Dressmaker.....	.....	4	4
Farmer.....	15	.....	15
Fruit dealer.....	1	.....	1
Glove cutter.....	1	.....	1
Grinder.....	1	.....	1
Grocer.....	1	.....	1
Harness-maker.....	1	.....	1
Hotel keeper.....	2	.....	2
Housewife.....	.....	35	35
Laborer.....	12	.....	12
Laundress.....	.....	1	1
Machinist.....	2	.....	2
Manufacturer.....	2	.....	2
Mechanic.....	1	.....	1
Merchant.....	3	.....	3
Mill operative.....	4	3	7
Musician.....	1	.....	1
Needle-maker.....	1	.....	1
Quarryman.....	1	.....	1
Salesman.....	4	.....	4
Section hand.....	1	.....	1
Shipping clerk.....	1	.....	1
Shoe operative.....	5	1	6
Teacher.....	.....	3	3
Teamster.....	2	.....	2
Weaver.....	2	3	5
Woodchopper.....	1	.....	1
Woolen spinner.....	1	.....	1
None.....	6	6	12
Total.....	82	68	150

TABLE XV.

Showing nativity of those admitted during the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
New Hampshire.....	45	45	90
Maine.....	3	3	6
Massachusetts.....	4	1	5
Vermont.....	2	1	3
Indiana.....		1	1
Ohio.....	1		1
New York.....	1	1	2
Illinois.....	1		1
Canada.....	8	3	11
New Brunswick.....		2	2
Nova Scotia.....	2		2
England.....	1	1	2
Ireland.....	6	8	14
Wales.....	1		1
Germany.....	1		1
Sweden.....		1	1
Russia.....		1	1
Italy.....	2		2
Spain.....	1		1
Unknown.....	3		3
Total.....	82	68	150

TABLE XVI.

Showing residence of those admitted during the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Hillsborough county.....	24	22	46
Merrimack county.....	21	10	31
Cheshire county.....	6	5	11
Rockingham county.....	3	8	11
Strafford county.....	12	9	21
Grafton county.....	7	4	11
Cooks county.....	2	3	5
Sullivan county.....	5	3	8
Carroll county.....	2	4	6
Total.....	82	68	150

TABLE XVII.

Showing by what authority committed.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
By friends.....	41	48	99
By state commission of lunacy.....	2	1	3
By counties.....	18	9	27
By towns or cities.....	15	9	24
By courts.....	6	.....	6
By self.....	.....	1	1
Total.....	82	68	150

TABLE XVIII.

Showing by whom supported.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Self or friends.....	42	40	82
Counties.....	13	4	17
Towns or cities.....	7	2	9
State, including cases sent by the supreme court, by order of the governor, and by the commis- sioners of lunacy.....	20	22	42
Total.....	82	68	150

TABLE XIX.

Deaths during the year and their causes.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Structural disease of the brain.....	8	4	12
Exhaustion from chronic dementia.....	2	.....	2
“ from senile dementia.....	.....	1	1
“ from paretic dementia.....	2	.....	2
“ from acute mania.....	1	.....	1
“ from acute melancholia.....	2	.....	2
“ from chronic melancholia.....	1	.....	1
“ from acute diarrhea.....	.....	1	1
La grippe.....	1	.....	1
Lobar pneumonia.....	1	.....	1
Asthma.....	1	.....	1
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	1	.....	1
Enteritis.....	2	.....	2
Acute peritonitis.....	.....	1	1
Organic heart disease.....	1	.....	1
Multiple sclerosis.....	.....	1	1
Cystic degeneration of kidneys.....	.....	1	1
Suicide by suspension.....	1	.....	1
Total.....	24	9	33

TABLE XX.

Showing ages at time of death.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Between 20 and 30 years old	2	.....	2
" 30 and 40 years old	4	.....	4
" 40 and 50 years old	3	2	5
" 50 and 60 years old	3	3	6
" 60 and 70 years old	7	2	9
" 70 and 80 years old	5	2	7
Total.....	24	9	33

TABLE XXI.

Showing ages of those remaining at the end of the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under twenty years of age.....	.....	1	1
Twenty to thirty	26	17	43
Thirty to forty.....	41	33	74
Forty to fifty.....	35	40	75
Fifty to sixty.....	47	59	106
Sixty to seventy.....	27	40	67
Seventy to eighty	12	19	31
Over eighty.....	6	6	12
Total.....	194	215	409

TABLE XXII.

Showing duration of disease in those remaining at the end of year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
From one to three months.....	5	2	7
From three to six months.....	5	6	11
From six to twelve months	13	14	27
From twelve to eighteen months.....	4	7	11
From eighteen months to two years.....	2	4	6
From two to three years.....	13	12	25
From three to five years	24	27	51
From five to ten years.....	27	47	74
From ten to fifteen years.....	21	31	52
From fifteen to twenty years.....	23	14	37
From twenty to twenty-five years	3	18	21
From twenty-five to thirty years	6	12	18
From thirty to forty years.....	18	10	28
Over forty years.....	8	10	18
Unknown	22	1	23
Total	194	215	409

TABLE XXIII.

Showing prospect of recovery in those admitted during the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Curable (apparently)	42	41	83
Incurable (apparently)	32	25	57
Alcoholism	6	.....	6
Morphinism .....	.....	1	1
Chloroformism	1	.....	1
Not insane	1	1	2
Total	82	68	150

TABLE XXIV.

Prospect of those remaining at the end of the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Curable (apparently)	20	32	52
Incurable (apparently)	174	183	357
Total	194	215	409

TABLE XXV.

Statistics of admissions, discharges, and deaths from the opening of the asylum.

Year.	Admitted.	Discharged and died.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Whole number under treatment.	Remaining at end of hospital year.	Daily averages of the hospital.		
									Men.	Women.	Total.
1843	76	29	12	10	6	1	78	47			
1844	104	81	37	20	19	5	151	70			
1845	88	82	37	17	22	6	158	76			
1846	98	76	26	23	16	11	174	98			
1847	89	87	38	17	23	9	187	100			
1848	92	83	29	20	26	8	192	109			
1849	81	76	36	15	11	14	190	114			
1850	103	90	45	18	20	7	217	127			
1851	88	96	45	25	16	12	215	117			
1852	107	106	66	13	16	11	224	118			
1853	132	107	65	25	11	8	250	143			
1854	141	123	63	24	22	14	284	161			
1855	95	91	50	20	9	12	246	155			
1856	85	96	66	13	7	10	250	154			
1857	97	81	47	15	7	12	251	170			
1858	76	77	34	20	5	18	246	169			
1859	98	85	31	22	18	14	267	182			
1860	85	83	38	16	12	17	267	184	84.0	88.0	182.0
1861	106	94	34	34	10	16	290	196	90.0	100.0	190.0
1862	86	94	42	32	7	13	282	188	88.7	105.7	194.4
1863	101	85	30	32	17	16	289	204	87.4	105.9	193.3
1864	105	92	36	16	17	23	309	217	99.4	107.4	206.8
1865	107	102	42	23	14	22	324	223	102.5	115.9	218.4
1866	104	91	26	28	16	21	327	236	106.3	122.6	228.9
1867	117	107	39	24	27	17	353	246	119.3	132.6	251.9
1868	118	129	51	39	18	21	364	255	118.5	131.27	259.77
1869	95	83	42	20	9	22	330	237	113.7	129.9	243.6
1870	130	114	37	34	20	23	367	253	123.1	125.9	249.0
1871	135	163	65	37	29	32	388	225	119.8	123.44	243.24
1872	152	123	55	31	16	21	377	254	109.36	125.19	234.55
1873	194	172	61	51	27	33	448	273	127.8	139.5	267.3
1874	140	137	42	44	27	22	416	281	140.4	127.5	267.9
1875	120	140	53	37	30	20	401	261	136.6	138.1	274.7
1876	140	122	35	31	27	26	401	279	121.4	139.1	260.5
1877	119	118	36	38	27	17	398	280	124.2	150.3	274.5
1878	114	118	35	36	30	17	394	276	128.9	143.8	272.7
1879	73	81	27	23	8	23	349	268	126.3	143.8	270.1
1880	111	94	28	27	22	17	379	285	127.4	147.6	275.0
1881	134	117	33	39	23	22	419	302	133.3	158.6	291.9
1882	104	121	38	26	27	30	406	285	131.0	159.1	290.1
1883	133	123	41	23	34	25	418	295	120.3	164.1	284.4
1884	141	127	18	41	44	24	436	309	124.3	169.5	293.8
1885	138	122	30	20	36	36	447	322	128.3	181.9	310.2
1886	138	143	43	30	34	54	460	317	139.82	182.37	322.19
1887	143	128	32	28	28	33	460	328	137.22	184.12	321.34
1888	137	125	33	26	35	28	465	339	150.49	183.59	334.08
1889	155	158	41	38	34	36	494	337	161.06	175.80	336.86
1890	276	223	79	28	63	53	602	364	166.52	184.57	351.09
1891	173	165	42	40	37	38	527	372	175.62	184.99	360.61
1892	169	181	51	39	40	42	531	359	181.40	182.38	363.78
1893	166	154	47	35	34	37	508	388	183.73	198.23	381.96
1894	187	152	52	33	27	35	542	402	190.14	198.35	388.49
1895	175	165	55	45	27	36	566	414	199.57	204.79	404.36
1896	181	171	43	44	34	40	586	422	201.31	210.65	411.96
1897	147	147	38	30	30	36	561	422	210.26	214.60	424.86
1898	150	163	46	40	34	33	567	409	201.96	210.71	412.64

TREASURER'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1897.

To the Trustees of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane:

The following statement of receipts and expenditures, from October 1, 1896, to September 30, 1897, inclusive, is respectfully submitted:

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand	\$1,562.07
Cash received for board of private patients	50,280.12
received for board of town patients	4,452.54
received for board of county patients	10,127.67
received of financial agent for aid to patients	10,000.00
received of state treasurer for aid to indigent patients	6,000.00
received of state treasurer for board of criminal insane	4,839.60
received of state treasurer for board of patients transferred to state support by order of commissioners of lunacy	16,657.69
received of state treasurer for board of twenty-year indigent patients transferred to state support by special legislative act	3,279.75
received of state treasurer for library	100.00
received of financial agent as income from Isaac Adams fund	180.00
received from financial agent for improvement of grounds	500.00
received of financial agent as income from Conant fund	316.00
received for stock and articles sold	1,164.86
	<hr/>
	\$109,460.30

EXPENDITURES.

Cash paid for meats	\$13,194.58
paid for flour	2,248.65
paid for butter and cheese	4,731.62
paid for sugar and molasses	2,218.65
paid for fish	3,510.18
paid for coffee and tea	1,299.29
paid for fruit, potatoes, and other vegetables	859.83
paid for all other table supplies	7,439.44
paid for house furnishing goods	6,179.02
paid for articles furnished and charged	3,780.52
paid for lighting and heating	14,914.85
paid for medical and surgical supplies	1,100.08
paid for services of all forms in care of patients and household	27,425.74
paid for ordinary repairs of buildings	6,610.21
paid for permanent improvements	2,550.74
paid for provender	1,479.00
paid for farm expenses, including services, farming implements, and all improvements of farm and grounds	5,242.78
paid for stationery, library, printing, etc.	627.18
paid for postage, express, and freight	358.13
paid for traveling expenses of trustees	117.18
paid for public exercises, including Sunday services, and all public means to interest and occupy the patients	914.90
paid for miscellaneous items	365.54
Whole amount expended	\$107,168.11
Balance of income carried to new account	2,292.19
	<hr/>
	\$109,460.30

CHARLES P. BANCROFT,

Treasurer.

CONCORD, N. H., October 1, 1897.

This is to certify that I have examined the cash book of the treasurer of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, for the year ending September 30, 1897. I find the footings correct and all payments sustained by proper vouchers.

There remains in the hands of the treasurer a balance of \$2,292.19.

W. F. THAYER,
Auditor.

CONCORD, N. H., November 16, 1897.

TREASURER'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.

To the Trustees of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane:

The following statement of receipts and expenditures, from October 1, 1897, to September 30, 1898, inclusive, is respectfully submitted:

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand	\$2,292.19
Cash received for board of private patients	48,307.80
received for board of town patients	3,198.28
received for board of county patients	11,200.96
received of financial agent for aid to patients	10,000.00
received of state treasurer for aid to indigent patients	6,000.00
received of state treasurer for board of criminal insane	4,543.16
received of state treasurer for board of patients transferred to state support by order of commissioners of lunacy	14,777.55
received of financial agent for board of twenty-year indigent insane	3,976.49
received of state treasurer for library	100.00
received of financial agent for Richards cottage	400.00
received of financial agents for repairs on boilers	1,233.03
received of Hon. Dexter Richards for Richards cottage	300.00

Cash received of financial agent as income from	
John Conant fund	\$316.00
received of financial agent as income from	
Isaac Adams fund	180.00
received for stock and articles sold . . .	1,426.97
	<hr/>
	\$108,252.43

EXPENDITURES.

Cash paid for meats	\$12,299.51
paid for flour	2,549.25
paid for butter and cheese	4,487.66
paid for sugar and molasses	2,591.66
paid for fish	2,487.40
paid for coffee and tea	1,365.75
paid for fruit, potatoes, and other vegetables	1,062.39
paid for all other table supplies	7,676.94
paid for house furnishing goods	6,156.76
paid for articles furnished and charged	3,773.83
paid for lighting and heating	10,452.92
medical and surgical supplies	1,073.67
paid for services of all forms in care of patients and household, exclusive of farm and grounds	26,313.49
paid for ordinary repairs of buildings	7,221.56
paid for permanent improvements	3,887.49
provender	1,778.36
paid for farm department, including farming implements, all improvements of farm and grounds, exclusive of farm employees	3,087.54
paid for farm employees	3,141.96
paid for stationery, library, printing, etc.	442.19
paid for postage, express, and freights	406.10
traveling expenses of trustees	74.60

Cash paid for public exercises, including Sunday services and all public means to interest and occupy the patients	\$690.79
paid for miscellaneous items	24.13
	<hr/>
Whole amount expended	\$103,045.95
Balance of income carried to new account	5,206.48
	<hr/>
	\$108,252.43

CHARLES P. BANCROFT,

Treasurer.

CONCORD, N. H., October 1, 1898.

I have examined the vouchers representing payments made by Charles P. Bancroft, treasurer of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, for the year ending September 30, 1898, and find the same properly entered upon the cash book, the footings to be correct, and the balance in the hands of the treasurer to be \$5,206.48.

W. F. THAYER,

Auditor.

CONCORD, N. H., November 15, 1898.

THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

FINANCIAL AGENT.

To the Trustees of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane:

The financial agent respectfully presents this report of his receipts and expenditures from October 1, 1896, to September 30, 1897, inclusive; and of the amounts and investments of the permanent funds of the asylum in his custody at the date last mentioned.

RECEIPTS.

Cash brought from last year's account . . .	\$2,243.52
received from contingent fund . . .	446.17
received for 2 Northern Pacific Railroad bonds (paid)	2,200.00
Received for \$10,000 Spokane & Pelouse Rail- road bonds of the Reorganization committee:	
Cash	\$5,250.00
5 Northern Pacific Railway bonds, par value	5,000.00
25 shares Pacific Railway stock, par value	2,500.00
Bond scrip, par value	136.25
	<hr/>
	12,886.25
Received for \$10,000 St. Joseph & Grand Island Railroad bonds of the Reorganization commit- tee:	
5 St. Joseph & Grand Island Rail- way bonds, par value	\$5,000.00

70 shares St. Joseph & Grand Island Railway 1st preferred stock, par value	\$7,000.00	
25 shares St. Joseph & Grand Island Railway 2d preferred stock, par value	2,500.00	
		\$14,500.00
Received second installment of principal of \$8,000 New Hampshire Trust Co. bonds		400.00
Received for \$3,000 Iowa Loan & Trust Co. bonds called, exchanged for same amount of bonds of said company, par value		3,000.00
Received for interest and dividends		14,877.38
		<u>\$50,553.32</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Cash paid C. P. Bancroft, treasurer, for aid of indigent patients, etc.	10,000.00
C. P. Bancroft, income of Conant fund	316.00
C. P. Bancroft, income of Adams fund	180.00
C. P. Bancroft, for board of C. A. Dow	262.27
C. P. Bancroft, for improvement of grounds	500.00
for securities purchased or exchanged, accrued interest, premiums, etc.	32,515.11
for insurance	1,002.65
for legal expenses (\$513.50); printing and copying (\$30.00)	543.50
for salary of financial agent, rent of safe in Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Co., and various incidental expenses	867.40
New Hampshire Savings bank on ac- count of loan and for interest on same	2,065.39
Cash carried to new account	2,301.00
	<u>\$50,553.32</u>

The following were the several permanent funds of the asylum, October 1, 1897, accompanied by lists of the securities in which they are invested:

ADAMS FUND.

(Gift of Isaac Adams, of Sandwich.)

10 shares Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad stock	\$1,000.00
1 share Suffolk National Bank stock	100.00
3 shares Shawmut National Bank stock	300.00
2 United States bonds	600.00
1 Iowa Loan & Trust Company bond	1,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$3,000.00

BURROUGHS FUND.

(Gift of Rev. Charles Burroughs, D. D., of Portsmouth.)

1 St. Louis County bond	\$1,000.00
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CHANDLER FUND.

(Legacy of Abiel Chandler, of Walpole.)

25 shares Portland, Saco & Portsmouth Railroad stock	\$2,500.00
37 shares Boston & Maine Railroad stock	3,700.00
100 shares Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad stock	10,000.00
10 shares Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad stock	1,000.00
10 shares Michigan Central Railroad stock	1,000.00
2 shares Northern Railroad stock	200.00
3 shares State National Bank stock	300.00
2 Northern Pacific Railroad bonds	2,000.00
1 Chicago & Northwestern Railroad bond	1,000.00
2 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad bonds	2,000.00
6 Iowa Loan & Trust Company bonds	3,300.00
2 Columbus, Ohio, bonds	2,000.00
1 Old Colony Railroad bond	1,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$30,000.00

CONANT FUND.

(Gift of John Conant, of Jaffrey.)

1 Concord & Montreal Railroad bond . . .	\$1,000.00
4 Iowa Loan & Trust Company bonds . . .	4,000.00
1 New Hampshire Trust Company bond . . .	425.00
3 shares Boston & Maine Railroad stock . . .	300.00
2 shares Boston & Providence Railroad stock . . .	200.00
	<hr/>
	\$5,925.00

DANFORTH FUND.

(Legacy of Mary Danforth, of Boscawen.)

4 shares Suffolk National Bank stock . . .	\$400.00
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FISK FUND.

(Legacy of Miss Catherine Fisk, of Keene.)

This fund is held in trust by the state, in accordance with an act of the legislature, approved August 4, 1887	
	\$26,378.43

FULLER FUND.

(Legacy of Mrs. Peggy Fuller, of Francestown.)

20 shares Boston & Maine Railroad stock . . .	\$2,000.00
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KENT FUND.

(Legacy of Moody Kent, of Pittsfield.)

3 Minneapolis bonds	\$3,000.00
3 United States bonds	1,200.00
5 Oregon Short Line Railroad bonds . . .	5,000.00
5 Eastern Railroad bonds	5,000.00
19 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad bonds	19,000.00
9 Chicago & Northwestern Railroad bonds . .	9,000.00
7 Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad bonds	7,000.00
11 Boston & Lowell Railroad bonds	11,000.00
4 Northern Pacific Railroad bonds	4,000.00

7 Concord & Montreal Railroad bonds	\$7,000.00
7 Duluth bonds	7,000.00
5 Columbus bonds	5,000.00
5 Northern Pacific Railway bonds	5,000.00
5 St. Joseph & Grand Island Railway bonds	5,000.00
5 Boston & Maine Railroad bonds	5,000.00
9 Old Colony Railroad bonds	9,000.00
50 shares Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Rail- road stock	5,000.00
42 shares Northern Railroad stock	4,200.00
100 shares Michigan Central Railroad stock	10,000.00
2 shares Boston & Providence Railroad stock	200.00
10 shares Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Rail- road stock	1,000.00
25 shares Northern Pacific Railway stock	2,500.00
70 shares St. Joseph & Grand Island Railway, 1st preferred stock	7,000.00
25 shares St. Joseph & Grand Island Railway, 2d preferred stock	2,500.00
50 shares Fitchburg National Bank stock	5,000.00
47 shares State National Bank stock	4,700.00
7 shares Railroad National Bank stock	700.00
10 shares Shawmut National Bank stock	1,000.00
3 Chicago bonds	3,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$154,000.00

KIMBALL FUND.

(Legacy of Jacob Kimball, of Hampstead.)

This fund is held in trust by the state, in accordance with an act of the legislature, approved

1845 \$6,753.49

LOW FUND.

(Legacy of Abiel Low, of Brooklyn, N. Y.)

3 Columbus, Ohio, bonds	\$3,000.00
2 Chicago bonds	2,000.00
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	\$5,000.00

PENHALLOW FUND.

(Legacy of H. Louise Penhallow, of Portsmouth.)

1 Boston & Lowell Railroad bond . . .	\$1,000.00
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PIPER FUND.

(Legacy of Rhoda C. Piper, of Hanover.)

1 share Railroad National Bank stock . . .	\$100.00
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RICE FUND.

(Legacy of Arabella Rice, of Portsmouth.)

5 Oregon Short Line Railroad bonds . . .	\$5,000.00
2 Northern Pacific Railroad bonds . . .	2,000.00
1 United States registered bond . . .	5,000.00
7 New Hampshire Trust Company bonds, 85 per cent discount	5,950.00
2 Old Colony Railroad bonds	2,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$19,950.00

RUMFORD FUND.

(Legacy of the Countess Rumford, of Concord.)

5 Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Rail- road bonds	\$5,000.00
4 Concord & Montreal Railroad bonds . . .	4,000.00
30 shares Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Rail- road stock	3,000.00
10 shares Shawmut National Bank stock . . .	1,000.00
20 shares Boston & Providence Railroad stock . .	2,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$15,000.00

SHERMAN FUND.

(Legacy of Mrs. Fanny Sherman, of Exeter.)

3 Iowa Loan & Trust Co. bonds	\$3,000.00
1 St. Louis Co. bond	1,000.00
1 Old Colony Railroad bond	1,000.00
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	\$5,000.00

SMITH FUND.

(Legacy of Betsey Smith, of Hanover.)

1 New Hampshire Trust Company bond . . .	\$425.00
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SPALDING FUND.

(Legacy of Isaac Spalding, of Nashua.)

5 Concord & Montreal Railroad bonds . . .	\$5,000.00
2 Boston & Providence Railroad bonds . . .	2,000.00
3 Boston & Lowell Railroad bonds . . .	3,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$10,000.00

WALKER FUND.

(Legacy of Abigail B. Walker, of Concord.)

3 Salt Lake City bonds	\$3,000.00
2 St. Louis bonds	2,000.00
5 Boston & Maine Railroad bonds	5,000.00
20 shares Shawmut National Bank stock	2,000.00
25 shares State National Bank stock	2,500.00
	<hr/>
	\$14,500.00

WILLIAMS FUND.

(Gift of John Williams, of Hanover.)

2 shares Railroad National Bank stock . . .	\$200.00
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The aggregate amount of these nineteen funds, at their par value, at which they are entered upon the books of the financial agent, is three hundred thousand, six hundred and thirty-one dollars and ninety-two cents (\$300,631.92). Their market value, at the date of this report, exceeds this by over fifteen thousand dollars.

Their income, owing to a reduction of the interest and dividends yielded of late by some of our investments, is somewhat less than it was three or four years ago. Upon the return of more prosperous times, it is anticipated that these will be increased.

The asylum's indebtedness to the New Hampshire Savings bank, amounting originally to twelve thousand dollars, has been reduced during the past year to ten thousand five hundred dollars, and the interest has been paid to August 8, 1897. This, it will be remembered, consisted at first of two loans of six thousand dollars each. The avails of the first were devoted to the completion of the Twitchell building, which the insufficiency of the state appropriation had failed to do. The second was expended for the introduction of metallic ventilators to the asylum attics to take the place of the defective and dangerous ones of wood, for which purpose the legislature of 1895 had passed a bill appropriating seven thousand dollars, from which his excellency the governor was pleased to withhold his signature. As both of these expenditures were for construction work, it seems proper that they should be provided for by the state in accordance with the general precedent heretofore prevailing.

The men's cottage at Long Pond has just been completed at a cash outlay of about eighteen hundred dollars, and the problem of supplying its future inmates with water has arisen for solution. Its elevation and long distance from the pumping station which furnishes water to the other house makes it desirable to find an adequate supply which could be brought to this new building by gravitation from some nearer point.

A spring has been found upon adjoining land of Mr. Albert Saltmarsh, which would doubtless supply all the water required by both cottages. This Mr. Saltmarsh agrees to convey to the asylum for the sum of one hundred dollars, or, should it be the wish of the trustees, to sell to the asylum a tract of land of about three acres, upon which this spring is situated, for the sum of three hundred dollars. I respectfully suggest for your consideration the propriety of securing this important addition to the asylum's Long Pond property.

The experience resulting from our unsuccessful applications to the legislature, at its two last sessions, for additional buildings, raises the question as to the disposition of the state to provide remedial treatment for more of its needy insane than for the limited number which can now be accommodated at

this institution. If it be concluded that its present is to be its future practice, further efforts in that direction on the part of the asylum would be unnecessary. To aid in determining its future course in this respect, it has been suggested that a committee of this board be appointed to consider the subject and report at a future meeting.

J. B. WALKER,

Financial Agent.

CONCORD, N. H., October 1, 1897.

CONCORD, N. H., November 4, 1897.

I hereby certify that I have examined the accounts of the financial agent of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, from October 1, 1896, to September 30, 1897, inclusive, and find the same correctly cast and properly vouched for.

I have also examined the securities of the said asylum in the Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Company, and find them all on hand and agreeing with the foregoing statement.

W. F. THAYER,

Auditor.

THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

FINANCIAL AGENT.

To the Trustees of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane:

The financial agent respectfully presents this report of his receipts and expenditures, from October 1, 1897, to September 30, 1898, inclusive, and of the amounts and investments of the permanent funds of the asylum in his custody at this date.

RECEIPTS.

Cash brought from last year's account . . .	\$2,301.00
received for sundry bonds paid or ex- changed	6,700.00
received for interest and dividends . . .	15,484.19
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	\$24,485.19

EXPENDITURES.

Cash paid C. P. Bancroft, treasurer, for aid of indigent patients	\$10,000.00
C. P. Bancroft, treasurer, for im- provement of asylum grounds . . .	500.00
C. P. Bancroft, treasurer, on account of Richards cottage for male pa- tients	400.00
C. P. Bancroft, treasurer, on account of repairs of steam boilers . . .	992.53
C. P. Bancroft, treasurer, for board of C. A. Dow	265.99
C. P. Bancroft, treasurer, income of Adams fund	180.00

Cash paid C. P. Bancroft, treasurer, income of	
Conant fund	\$316.00
for securities purchased	7,139.35
for insurance	879.45
for interest on money borrowed of the	
New Hampshire Savings bank	525.00
for sundry miscellaneous expenses,	
including salary of financial agent,	
rent of box in Boston Safe Deposit	
& Trust Co., and sundry other ex-	
penditures	866.79
carried to new account	2,420.08
	<hr/>
	\$24,485.14

The following were the several permanent funds of the asylum, October 1, 1898, accompanied by lists of the securities in which they were invested:

ADAMS FUND.

(Gift of Isaac Adams, of Sandwich.)

10 shares Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Rail-	
road stock	\$1,000.00
1 share Suffolk National Bank stock	100.00
3 shares Shawmut National Bank stock	300.00
2 United States bonds	600.00
1 Iowa Loan & Trust Company bond	1,000.00
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	\$3,000.00

BURROUGHS FUND.

(Legacy of Rev. Charles Burroughs, D. D., of Portsmouth.)

1 St. Louis County bond	\$1,000.00
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CHANDLER FUND.

(Legacy of Abiel Chandler, of Walpole.)

25 shares Portland, Saco & Portsmouth Rail-	
road stock	\$2,500.00
37 shares Boston & Maine Railroad stock	3,700.00

100 shares Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad stock	\$10,000.00
10 shares Michigan Central Railroad stock	1,000.00
10 shares Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad stock	1,000.00
2 shares Northern Railroad stock	200.00
3 shares State National Bank stock	300.00
2 Northern Pacific Railroad bonds	2,000.00
1 Chicago & Northwestern Railroad bond	1,000.00
5 Iowa Loan & Trust Company bonds	3,300.00
2 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad bonds	2,000.00
2 Columbus bonds	2,000.00
1 Old Colony Railroad bond	1,000.00
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	\$30,000.00

CONANT FUND.

(Gift of John Conant, of Jaffrey.)

1 Concord & Montreal Railroad bond	\$1,000.00
4 Iowa Loan & Trust Company bonds	4,000.00
1 N. H. Trust Company bond (25 per cent paid)	375.00
3 shares Boston & Maine Railroad stock	300.00
2 shares Boston & Providence Railroad stock	200.00
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	\$5,875.00

DANFORTH FUND.

(Legacy of Mary Danforth, of Boscawen.)

4 shares Suffolk National Bank stock	\$400.00
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FISK FUND.

(Legacy of Miss Catherine Fisk, of Keene.)

This fund is held in trust by the state, in accordance with an act of the legislature, approved August 4, 1887		\$26,378.43
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FULLER FUND.

(Legacy of Mrs. Peggy Fuller, of Francestown.)

20 shares Boston & Maine Railroad stock	\$2,000.00
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KENT FUND.

(Legacy of Moody Kent, of Pittsfield.)

3 Minneapolis bonds	\$3,000.00
3 United States bonds	1,200.00
5 Oregon Short Line Railroad bonds	5,000.00
5 Eastern Railroad bonds	5,000.00
19 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad bonds	19,000.00
9 Chicago & Northwestern Railroad bonds	9,000.00
7 Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad bonds	7,000.00
11 Boston & Lowell Railroad bonds	11,000.00
2 Northern Pacific Railroad bonds	2,000.00
7 Concord & Montreal Railroad bonds	7,000.00
7 Duluth bonds	7,000.00
5 Columbus bonds	5,000.00
5 Northern Pacific Railway bonds	5,000.00
5 St. Joseph & Grand Island Railway bonds	5,000.00
5 Boston & Maine Railroad bonds	5,000.00
11 Old Colony Railroad bonds	11,000.00
3 Chicago bonds	3,000.00
50 shares Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad stock	5,000.00
42 shares Northern Railroad stock	4,200.00
100 shares Michigan Central Railroad stock	10,000.00
2 shares Boston & Providence Railroad stock	200.00
10 shares Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad stock	1,000.00
25 shares Northern Pacific Railway stock	2,500.00
70 shares St. Joseph & Grand Island Railway, 1st preferred stock	7,000.00
25 shares St. Joseph & Grand Island Railway, 2d preferred stock	2,500.00
50 shares Fitchburg National Bank stock	5,000.00
47 shares State National Bank stock	4,700.00
7 shares Railroad National Bank stock	700.00
10 shares Shawmut National Bank stock	1,000.00
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	\$154,000.00

KIMBALL FUND.

(Legacy of Jacob Kimball, of Hampstead.)

This fund is held in trust by the state . . . \$6,753.49

LOW FUND.

(Legacy of Abiel A. Low, of Brooklyn, N. Y.)

3 Columbus bonds	\$3,000.00
2 Chicago bonds	2,000.00
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	\$5,000.00

PENHALLOW FUND.

(Legacy of H. Louise Penhallow, of Portsmouth.)

1 Boston & Lowell Railroad bond . . . \$1,000.00

PIPER FUND.

(Legacy of Rhoda C. Piper, of Hanover.)

1 share Railroad National Bank stock . . . \$100.00

RICE FUND.

(Legacy of Arabella Rice, of Portsmouth.)

5 Oregon Short Line Railroad bonds . . .	\$5,000.00
1 Northern Pacific Railroad bond . . .	1,000.00
1 United States registered bond . . .	5,000.00
7 N. H. Trust Co. bonds (25 per cent paid) . .	5,250.00
3 Old Colony Railroad bonds . . .	3,000.00
11 shares Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Rail- road stock	1,100.00
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	\$20,350.00

RUMFORD FUND.

(Legacy of the Countess Rumford, of Concord.)

5 Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Rail- road bonds	\$5,000.00
4 Concord & Montreal Railroad bonds . . .	4,000.00
30 shares Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Rail- road stock	3,000.00

10 shares Shawmut National Bank stock . .	\$1,000.00
20 shares Boston & Providence Railroad stock .	2,000.00
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	\$15,000.00

SHERMAN FUND.

(Legacy of Mrs. Fanny Sherman, of Exeter.)

3 Iowa Loan & Trust Company bonds . .	\$3,000.00
1 St. Louis Co. bond	1,000.00
1 Old Colony Railroad bond	1,000.00
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	\$5,000.00

SMITH FUND.

(Legacy of Betsey Smith, of Hanover.)

1 N. H. Trust Company bond (25 per cent paid)	\$375.00
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SPALDING FUND.

(Legacy of Isaac Spalding, of Nashua.)

5 Concord & Montreal Railroad bonds . .	\$5,000.00
2 Boston & Providence Railroad bonds . .	2,000.00
3 Boston & Lowell Railroad bonds	3,000.00
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	\$10,000.00

WALKER FUND.

(Legacy of Abigail B. Walker, of Concord.)

3 Salt Lake City bonds	\$3,000.00
5 Boston & Maine Railroad bonds	5,000.00
2 Old Colony Railroad bonds	2,000.00
20 shares Shawmut National Bank stock . .	2,000.00
25 shares State National Bank stock . . .	2,500.00
	<hr/>
	\$14,500.00

WILLIAMS FUND.

(Gift of John Williams, of Hanover.)

2 shares Railroad National Bank stock . .	\$200.00
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These securities are all entered upon the books of the financial agent at their par value, and their aggregate amount, at the beginning of the current year, was three hundred and

twenty thousand, eight hundred and thirty-one dollars and ninety-two cents (\$320,831.92). A conservative appraisal shows that their market value at that date, October 1, 1898, was considerably in excess of that amount. Some of our former investments, which yielded six per cent, have become due from time to time, and been paid. Owing to the low rates of interest prevailing of late, and the high prices of reliable securities, their proceeds now yield a somewhat lower income than was formerly realized.

The debt of twelve thousand dollars (\$12,000) incurred by the asylum for furnishing fire-proof ventilators to the attics of the other asylum structures, has been reduced to ten thousand, five hundred dollars (\$10,500), and the interest thereon paid to August 9, 1898. As these expenditures belong to the construction account, there seems to be no good reason why the asylum should not be reimbursed therefor, as well as for the further expense of about two thousand dollars, the past summer, for resetting and repairing the heating boilers, a work which had become absolutely imperative.

Since the passage of the act of the legislature, approved March 25, 1897, relating to the investment of asylum funds, all investments have received the approval of the governor and council before being made.

Respectfully submitted.

J. B. WALKER,
Financial Agent.

CONCORD, N. H., October 1, 1898.

CONCORD, N. H., October 1, 1898.

I hereby certify that I have examined the foregoing report of the receipts and expenditures of J. B. Walker, financial agent of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, from October 1, 1897, to September 30, 1898, inclusive, and find the same correctly cast and satisfactorily vouched. I have also compared the foregoing schedule of the securities of the asylum with the securities in his hands, and find the same to agree in all particulars.

W. F. THAYER,
Auditor.

CONCORD, N. H., November 12, 1898.

GENERAL EXHIBIT.

*Products of the Farm and Garden at Market Value for the
year 1897.*

Asparagus . . .	265	bunches at	\$0.10	\$26.50
Rhubarb . . .	1,400	pounds	.01	14.00
Lettuce . . .	3,000	heads	.02	60.00
Cucumbers . . .	500	dozen	.14	70.00
Turnips for stock	570	bushels	.20	114.00
Winter squash . .	17	tons	30.00	510.00
Peas . . .	96	bushels	1.00	96.00
Spinach . . .	165	bushels	.50	82.50
String beans . . .	40	bushels	1.00	40.00
Shell beans . . .	30	bushels	1.00	30.00
Pickling cucumbers	25	bushels	.75	18.75
Tomatoes (ripe) . .	103	bushels	1.10	113.30
Tomatoes (green)	8	bushels	.60	4.80
Sweet corn . . .	1,100	dozen	.10	110.00
Early cabbage . . .	1,500	heads	.05	75.00
Winter cabbage . .	3,000	heads	.05	150.00
Beets . . .	170	bushels	.50	85.00
Beets for stock . .	113	bushels	.35	39.55
Potatoes . . .	162	bushels	.90	145.80
Small potatoes . . .	60	bushels	.20	12.00
Turnips (table) . .	160	bushels	.75	120.00
Late celery . . .	3,000	heads	.06	180.00
Onions . . .	180	bushels	1.00	180.00
Carrots . . .	18	bushels	.30	5.40
Parsnips . . .	120	bushels	.60	72.00
Summer squash . .	15	bushels	.50	7.50
Grass for soiling . .	80	tons	2.00	160.00

Ensilage corn	. 250 tons	\$3.00	\$750.00
Hungarian hay	. 10 tons	14.00	140.00
Corn for soiling	. 50 tons	2.00	100.00
Oats for soiling	. 20 tons	2.50	50.00
Rye for soiling	. 65 tons	2.00	130.00
Hay	. 80 tons	15.00	1,200.00
Milk produced	138,030 quarts	.05	6,901.50
Pork for use	12,304 pounds	.06	738.24
Pigs sold	. 8		30.50
Calves sold	. 31		36.00
Beef for use	. 4,376 pounds	.07	306.32
Beef for use	. 2,152 pounds	.09	193.68
Hides sold	.		39.97
Cows sold	. 8		198.00
Rowen	. 32 tons	12.00	384.00
Ice	. 2,500 cakes	.08	200.00

\$13,920.31

*Work done in Sewing Room for year ending September 30,
1897.*

Sheets	. . . . .	777
Pillow slips	. . . . .	449
Mattresses	. . . . .	32
Bed spreads	. . . . .	71
Pillow ticks	. . . . .	21
Comforters	. . . . .	14
Table covers	. . . . .	80
Napkins	. . . . .	218
Towels	. . . . .	848
Laundry bags	. . . . .	31
Tea bags	. . . . .	44
Sofa pillows	. . . . .	4
Curtains	. . . . .	118
Stand covers	. . . . .	86
Carpets	. . . . .	18
Mats	. . . . .	82
Horse blankets	. . . . .	4

Chairs upholstered	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Awning	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Dresses	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	129
Skirts	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	97
Nightdresses	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12
Chemises	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21
Drawers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10
Underwaists	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8
Shirtwaists and basques	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15
Aprons (ladies')	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
Aprons (gents')	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	104
Bibs	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	32
Shirts	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	91
Combination suits	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Days' work mending, etc.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	431

Made in General Kitchen.

Mincemeat	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 barrel.
Piccalilli	.	.	.	.	.	.	2 "
Pickles	.	.	.	.	.	.	13 "
Fruit canned	.	.	.	.	.	.	300 quarts.
Jelly	.	.	.	.	.	.	350 tumblers.

GENERAL EXHIBIT.

Products of the Farm and Garden at Market Value for the year 1898.

Asparagus . . .	213	bunches at	\$0.10	\$21.30
Rhubarb . . .	4,500	pounds	.01	45.00
Lettuce . . .	4,000	heads	.03	120.00
Cucumbers . . .	240	dozen	.15	36.00
Winter squash . . .	19	tons	15.00	285.00
Summer squash . . .	61	bushels	1.00	61.00
Peas . . .	95	bushels	1.25	118.75
Spinach . . .	137	bushels	.40	54.80
String beans . . .	107	bushels	1.00	107.00
Shell beans . . .	77	bushels	1.10	84.70
Pickling cucumbers . . .	43	bushels	.75	32.25
Tomatoes (ripe) . . .	126	bushels	.90	113.40
Tomatoes (green) . . .	15	bushels	.50	7.50
Sweet corn . . .	792	dozen	.15	118.80
Early cabbage . . .	500	heads	.05	25.00
Winter cabbage . . .	500	heads	.05	25.00
Beets . . .	250	bushels	.40	100.00
Beets for stock . . .	145	bushels	.35	50.75
Potatoes . . .	140	bushels	.50	71.00
Small potatoes . . .	36	bushels	.20	7.20
Late celery . . .	4,400	heads	.06	264.00
Onions . . .	411	bushels	.85	349.35
Carrots . . .	52	bushels	.40	20.80
Parsnips . . .	100	bushels	.60	60.00
Grass for soiling . . .	150	tons	2.00	300.00
Ensilage corn . . .	212	tons	2.50	530.00
Corn for soiling . . .	20	tons	2.00	40.00

Rye for soiling	69	tons	\$2.00	\$138.00
Hay	115	tons	11.00	1,265.00
Milk produced	130,892	quarts	.05	6,544.60
Pork for use	4,299	pounds	.05½	236.44½
Pigs sold	141			345.50
Calves sold	35			40.00
Hungarian soiling	10	tons	2.00	20.00
Hides sold	1			4.05
Rowen	20	tons	8.00	160.00
Cows sold	2			45.00
Ice	2,691	cakes	.08	215.28
				<hr/>
				\$12,062.47½

Work done in Sewing Room for year ending September 30, 1898.

Sheets	591
Pillow slips	542
Table covers	89
Towels	1,081
Napkins	180
Mattresses	42
Pillow ticks	39
Curtains	116
Stand spreads	87
Laundry and coffee bags	62
Carpets	29
Mats	68
Dresses	104
Skirts	45
Nightdresses	7
Chemises	8
Waists	13
Shirts	125
Aprons	47
Bibs	29
Cape	1
Horse blanket	1
Miscellaneous work, days	382

Made in General Kitchen.

Rhubarb	252	quarts.
Tomatoes	215	"
Canned fruit	204	"
Jelly	200	tumblers.
Sweet pickle	32	gallons.
Piccalilli	60	"
Cucumber pickles	8	barrels.
Tomato ketchup	15	gallons.

MILK RECORD.

MILK RECORD FOR YEAR

NUMBER OF COWS.	1896.			1897.		
	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.
1	489.5	822.	758.	720.5	533.	564.5
2	245.	182.	.....	302.	548.5	468.
3	.....	239.	516.5	.....	.....	.....
4	286.	238.5	.....	138.	808.5	896.5
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	832.5
6	1,061.	799.	703.5	741.	608.	587.
7	234.5	476.5	493.	646.	660.5	749.
8	327.5	286.	37.	.....	44.	566.5
9	477.5	488.5	300.	.....	.....	.....
10	.....	.....	.....	47.5	709.	788.5
11	.....	.....	61.5	894.5	758.5	778.
12	272.5	132.5	.....	.....	.....	324.5
13	.....	160.	792.5	816.5	649.5	685.
14	625.5	554.	614.	696.	648.5	690.5
15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	387.	378.	288.	.....	.....	Bought.
17	487.	477.	441.5	839.5	819.	858.5
18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	.....	.....	28.	988.	775.5	864.
21	559.5	596.5	569.	618.5	513.5	521.5
22	561.5	579.5	529.5	424.5	138.	.....
23	616.	562.5	565.	655.5	540.	500.5
24	502.	542.5	498.5	483.5	310.	160.5
25	617.5	740.5	492.	556.	523.5	176.
26	495.	547.	556.5	612.5	589.	568.5
27	520.5	531.5	494.5	472.5	374.	550.
28	808.5	722.	645.5	714.	567.	568.5
29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	610.5	579.	547.	552.5	408.	108.5
31	.....	867.5	1,167.	1,132.5	829.	388.
32	901.	820.5	725.	686.	508.5	378.
33	325.	356.	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	717.	752.5	654.5	628.5	399.5	343.
35	587.	565.5	517.	537.	433.	490.5
36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	582.	590.5	589.	618.5	483.5	481.5
38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	698.5	671.5	676.5	704.	390.	161.
40	561.5	560.5	468.	370.5	91.	.....
41	501.	498.5	461.	450.	363.5	408.5
42	997.	907.	808.	825.	679.5	696.
43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
44	.....	357.	178.5	.....	70.5	1,059.5
45	937.	905.	890.	869.5	629.	548.
46	451.5	500.	550.	493.5	357.	316.
47	908.5	898.5	792.	783.	682.	716.5
48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
49	600.5	572.5	541.	529.5	452.	472.5
50	480.5	638.	780.5	744.5	629.	656.
51	688.5	578.	559.	568.	478.	546.5
52	356.	342.5	180.5	.....	726.5	876.5
53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
54	368.5	180.	.....	246.5	809.5	783.5
55	570.5	567.	584.5	577.	514.	431.5
56	606.	561.5	557.5	578.5	522.	590.5
57	.....	.....	246.	1,118.	873.	946.5
58	689.5	623.	554.5	512.	333.	81.5
59	62	606.5	584.5	601.5	512.	525.
60	708.	721.5	420.	25.5	.....	.....
.....	8.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	23,947.	25,273.	23,473.5	25,468.	23,276.5	24,102.5

ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1897.

1897.						Total per year.
April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	
517. 511.	524.5 1,081.	434. 1,021.	190. 893.5	802.5	745.5 791.5	6,247.5 6,340. 755.5
812. 789.5 280. 671. 545.5	770.5 788.5 702.5 610.5	890.5 782.5 848. 542.	651.5 727. 590.5 530.5	539.5 675. 507.5 507. 475.5	528. 640. 1,105. 458. 402.5	6,414.5 4,735. 6,393. 6,824.5 4,367.5 1,386.
649. 729.5 880.5 664.5 522.5 547. 268. 721.5 201.5	680. 727.5 790. 714.5 125.5 921.5 848.5 713.5 972.5	613.5 670.5 718. 662. 917. 784.5 641.5 876.5	555.5 628. 638.5 628. 818. 779. 588. 767.	516. 623. 535.5 566. 712. 802. 518. 718. 491.	514. 602.5 521.5 481. 669. 784.5 479.5 674. 640.5	5,023. 6,473.5 4,914.5 6,799.5 4,471.5 4,584.5 5,319.5 7,572.5 4,189.5 1,131.5 3,184.5
559. 134.5 601. 557.	Pond. 888.5 541.5	788.5 796. 378. 581.	1,022.5 624. 125.5 880.	893. 467. 708. 801.	888.5 361. 694. 743.	7,105.5 6,070.5 6,455.5 5,460.
556.5 645.5 526.5	596.5 723. 742.	622.5 671.5 710.	568.5 546. 676.5	517. 471.5 581.	362. 628. 814. 763.	6,542.5 6,618.5 7,211.5 1,360. 7,277.
145. 216.5	972.5 Sold.	928.5 902.5 104.	862.5 901. 57.5	845. 507.5 845. 507.5	815.5 496.5 815.5 496.5	4,382. 4,235.5 680. 7,145.5 5,027.5
191.5 461. 360.5	291. 52.5	104. 362.	57.5 969.5	507.5 838.	496.5 738.5	6,706.
978.5 382. 652.5	1,113. 338.5 685.5	1,090. 111. 558.	817.5 910.5 592.	790. 813.5 899.5	770.5 771.5 328.5 892.	6,156.5 7,678.5 3,837.5 9,182.
933.5 400. 11. 689.	1,007.5 107.5 541. 677.5	918. 921.5 592.	798. 390.5 828. 475.5	686.5 1,021.5 751. 305.	614.5 956.5 722. 35.	6,618.5 7,652.5 6,442.5 7,528.5
491. 628.5 447.5 797.	505. 656. 334.5 718.5	448. 617. 702. 665.5	370. 564. 582.5	39.5 489. 582.5	330. 426. 541.5	5,351.5 7,289. 4,870. 5,798.
726.5 B. 580.5 909.	742. 678. 961.	708.5 652. 908.5	583.5 597.5 783. 597.5	460.5 553. 514.5 714.	701. 553. 227. 612.5 676.5	6,310. 3,244.5 7,028. 7,471.5 8,471.7 4,880.5 1,875.
437.5	296.	19.				
23,328.5	25,220.	25,433.5	25,179.5	25,568.5	26,499.	296,764.5

One quart, 2.15 pounds. Total for year in pounds, 296,764.5; total for year in quarts, 138,030. Average per cow in quarts, 3,286; average per day in quarts, 9.0; average number of cows milked daily, 42.

MILK RECORD FOR YEAR

NUMBER OF COWS.	1897.			1898.		
	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.
1.....	850.	694.	667.	561.5	461.5	511.5
2.....	777.	715.	697.	585.5	461.5	485.
3.....	B.	582.5	1,201.5	1,026.5	891.	965.5
4.....	531.	490.	479.5	445.	342.5	225.5
5.....	645.	602.5	646.	543.5	332.5	83.
6.....	1,087.5	888.	856.	631.	290.	61.
7.....	483.	425.	399.	278.	146.5	.....
8.....	374.	290.	290.5	480.5	447.5	S. 310.5
9.....	.....	B.	354.5	748.	504.5	509.5
10.....	476.	181.5	.....	.....	.....	463.5
11.....	621.	545.	567.5	551.	434.	293.5
12.....	581.5	532.	515.5	398.	56.	.....
13.....	162.5	.....	.....	.....	241.5	K.
14.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	581.5
15.....	647.	579.5	553.5	463.5	311.	235.5
16.....	813.	745.5	733	697.	585.5	599.5
17.....	492.5	452.	435.5	249.5	90.	.....
18.....	669.	549.5	544.5	371.5	16.	648.5
19.....	595.	483.5	493.5	427.	369.5	431.5
20.....	S. 25	.....	.....	377.5	891.5	980.5
21.....	879.5	855.5	849.5	786.5	628.	588.
22.....	107.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23.....	709.5	661.	698.	680.5	515.	S. 945.
24.....	747.	639.	531.5	301.	14.	.....
25.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	B.	609.5
26.....	82.	.....	.....	.....	.....	387.5
27.....	611.	572.	576.	481.5	171.5	20.5
28.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	153.
29.....	753.	607.5	557.	521.	443.5	473.5
30.....	781.5	697.	665.5	563.5	414.5	335.5
31.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34.....	867.	768.	706.5	521.5	342.5	414.5
35.....	495.5	466.5	487.	447.	377.	428.
36.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37.....	641.5	623.5	665.5	596.	383.	160.
38.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39.....	794.5	746.	844.	792.	607.5	622.
40.....	766.5	670.	558.5	304.5	2.	198.5
41.....	734.	641.5	578.5	518.5	465.	528.
42.....	845.5	721.	726.5	698.	596.	669.5
43.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
44.....	567.5	362.	112.5	.....	670.	1,133.
45.....	974.	865.5	905.	836.5	715.	670.
46.....	773.	653.5	632.5	589.5	509.	541.5
47.....	.....	.....	995.	1,220.	1,018.5	995.
48.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
49.....	805.	751.	739.5	693.	590.5	648.
50.....	125.5	.....	.....	178.	787.5	864.
51.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
52.....	536.5	442.5	476.5	415.	308.	136.
53.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
54.....	698.5	663.	660.	567.	496.	578.5
55.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
56.....	593.	465.5	156.5	.....	.....	.....
57.....	.....	.....	799.	1,142.5	975.5	1,045.5
58.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
59.....	1,056.	862.5	824.	784.	559.5	B. 381.
60.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	25,814.	22,479.5	24,156.5	22,374.5	18,461.5	20,339.

ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.

1898.						Total for year.
April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	
454.	388.5	45.5	.....	702.5	848.	6,224.
399.	41.5	398.	1,289.	1,058.5	890.5	7,795.5
894.5	721.	423.5	155.5	.....	688.5	7,540.
74.5	1,044.5	863.5	758.5	665.5	559.	6,469.
.....	16.	1,675.	945.	801.5	697.	6,356.
.....	.....	238.5	1,114.5	893.	706.5	6,876.
787.5	980.5	797.5	751.5	622.	548.	6,218.5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,193.
607.	698.5	597.	483.	114.5	.....	4,708.5
778.5	L. P.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,899.5
4.	.....	.....	580.	807.	719.5	5,132.5
474.5	987.	801.5	715.5	650.5	572.5	6,279.5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	404.
940.	965.5	832.5	821.5	759.	520.	5,420.
.....	.....	13.	83.5	.....	.....	2,888.5
458.	399.5	138.5	.....	995.5	860.5	7,025.5
394.	1,130.	957.5	804.	388.5	28.	5,321.5
835.5	850.5	730.5	684.5	641.	590.	7,131.
433.	476.	349.5	116.	195.	652.5	5,023.
835.5	876.5	737.5	661.5	509.	345.5	6,180.
268.5	17.5	612.	1,168.5	1,041.5	924.	3,619.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	107.
426.	1,055.	794.	671.5	533.	476.5	3,577.
966.	964.5	799.5	746.5	635.	542.5	6,198.5
999.	948.5	723.5	672.	562.5	470.5	5,283.5
.....	139.5	1,645.	957.	787.	648.	4,835.5
1,075.5	1,174.	988.	994.	914.	844.	5,949.
330.	396.5	59.	.....	.....	207.5	6,140.5
8.	564.	1,070.	994.	868.5	773.	4,247.5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,765.
.....
202.5	198.5	1,098.	1,018.	679.5	745.5	7,590.
417.5	136.	235.	789.5	662.	552.	5,483.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,059.5
.....
597.	574.5	539.	390.5	30.5	.....	6,537.5
1,078.	1,230.5	1,079.5	930.5	816.	709.5	8,337.
508.5	507.	281.5	14.5	.....	209.	4,986.
610.	721.	635.	505.	112.	.....	6,827.5
.....
1,025.5	1,083.	940.5	827.	722.	629.5	3,062.5
413.5	847.5	70.	.....	917.	959.5	7,672.5
444.5	804.5	.....	.....	537.5	743.	5,723.5
898.5	929.5	843.5	764.	719.5	627.5	9,011.
.....
645.	637.5	597.	592.	543.	471.	7,832.5
828.	862.	741.	673.	553.	396.5	6,006.5
.....
496.5	1,096.5	890.5	766.	631.	531.	6,716.
.....
583	631.	508.5	366.	76.	.....	5,827.5
.....
738.5	943.	1,034.5	945.	824.5	706.	6,461.5
1,001.	1,042.5	916.	802.	665.	491.5	8,380.5
.....
89.	.....	.....	287.5	399.5	808.	6,591.
.....
23,971.	26,034.5	25,576.5	25,347.5	24,612.5	22,751.5	281,418.5

One quart, 2.15 pounds. Total for year in pounds, 281,418.5; total for year in quarts, 130,892. Average per cow in quarts, 3,444; average per day in quarts, 9.4; average number of cows milked daily, 38.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

DIRECTIONS CONCERNING ADMISSION.

Those wishing the admission of a person to the asylum should make application to the superintendent previously to bringing the patient, unless the urgency of the case precludes it.

On application, full information, as to terms, conditions, etc., and the necessary papers will be furnished.

With the application, a brief statement of the case should be given.

Some person should accompany the patient who can give a correct history of the case, if possible.

On no account should deception be practised. The necessity of this step and the arrangements having first been settled, the patient should be honestly informed of what is to take place.

When possible, it is better that patients should arrive in day trains.

Patients should not bring valuable property when committed, and the asylum cannot become responsible for its keeping. Such articles should be left at home, unless the patient is fully responsible for their care.

The parties committing a patient, whether private individuals or town officers, are required to give a bond for the payment of expenses in the annexed form, signed by two responsible persons. The certificates of physicians should be filled and signed in all cases, except those committed by courts, and be written in the annexed form.

FORM OF BOND.

In consideration of the admission of _____, of the town of _____, in the county of _____, and state of _____, as a boarder at the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, in the city of Concord, we, _____, of the town of _____, in the county of _____, and state of _____, and _____, of the town of _____, in the county of _____, and state of _____, jointly and severally promise to agree to and with said New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, to pay its treasurer _____ dollars and _____ cents per week, or such other rate as may from time to time be established by said asylum therefor, while he shall remain at said asylum; together with such extra charge as may be occasioned by requiring more than the ordinary care and attention; to pay any reasonable charge for actual damage done by _____ to buildings or furnishings; to assist in returning _____ to said asylum in case of escape; to remove _____ from said asylum when required to do so by the superintendent; to pay funeral charges in case of death; and not to hold said asylum responsible for any money, jewelry, watches, or other valuables in _____ possession on admission, or given to _____ afterwards.

Payments to be made quarterly, and interest on all sums not paid at the end of each quarter.

Witness our hands this _____ day of _____, 189 .

Attest:

Principal. [L. S.]

Surety. [L. S.]

NOTE.—Those committing patients are requested to notice the condition in regard to money, jewelry, etc.

FORM OF PETITION.

To be filled and signed by those desiring aid from the state appropriation, to be sent to the superintendent.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the State of New Hampshire:

Respectfully represents that _____, an insane person, resident of _____, in this state, is without sufficient property or relatives legally liable for _____ support at the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane. Wherefore, the undersigned prays that the said _____ be aided by any funds appropriated by the state for the indigent insane.

Dated at _____, 189 .

We, the undersigned, selectmen of _____, hereby certify that the representations in the above petition are in our belief true, and that said _____ is an indigent insane person.

N. B.—Please write whether the insane person has any property, and if so, what amount, and any other facts you may think proper in relation to the ability of the insane person's near relatives.

NOTE.—The amount received by the applicant, it will be understood, is regulated entirely by the number who may apply for aid, and the comparative need of assistance.

ORDER FOR SUPPORT OF TOWN AND COUNTY PATIENTS.

We, _____, hereby order the committal of _____ to the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, at Concord, there to be supported at the expense of _____, in accordance with the statute, during _____ residence at said asylum.

_____ 189 . _____

NOTE.—To be signed by mayor, selectmen, or overseer of poor, in case of town charge; by county commissioner, in case of county charge.

N. B.—Admission will be refused unless the requirements of the law are strictly complied with. See extract from the laws at the foot of this blank.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF INSANITY.

REQUIRED FOR ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

After due inquiry and personal examination of _____, of
 _____, made within one week prior to date, we certify
 that _____ is insane, and a fit subject for treatment at
 the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane.

_____, _____, M. D.

_____, _____, M. D.

_____, _____, 189 .

Having personal acquaintance with the signers of the above
 certificate, I certify that the signatures are genuine, and the
 signers reputable physicians.

_____, _____, 189 .

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

SECTION 18. No person shall be committed to the asylum for the insane, except by the order of the court or the judge of probate, without the certificate of two reputable physicians that such person is insane, given after a personal examination made within one week of the committal; and such certificate shall be accompanied by a certificate from the judge of the supreme court, or court of probate, or mayor, or chairman of the selectmen, testifying to the signatures, and the respectability of the signers.

LAWS

RELATING TO THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

SECTION

1. Corporate name.
2. Trustees, how appointed.
3. Tenure of office of trustees.
4. Trustees to manage affairs of asylum.
5. To appoint officers, etc.
6. Trustees not to receive compensation.
7. To make regulations.
8. May hold property in trust.
9. Shall make report annually.
10. Board of visitors and their duties.
11. Asylum's land taken for highways only by authority of legislature.
12. Property of asylum exempt from taxation.
13. Annual appropriation to library.

COMMITMENT TO ASYLUM.

14. Parent, guardian, etc., may commit.
15. Insane paupers, how committed by town.
16. County paupers, how committed.
17. Dangerous insane persons, how committed.
18. Certificate of two physicians required to commit.
19. Regulations for commitments to the asylum to govern commitments to other institutions.

SUPPORT AT ASYLUM.

20. When county shall support insane person.

SECTION

21. When means of support fail, counties to support on notice.
22. What inmates of asylum for insane supported by state.
23. County may recover expense paid.
24. Concord not liable.
25. Certain insane persons to be supported by state.
26. Annual appropriations for indigent insane.

DISCHARGE FROM ASYLUM.

27. How discharged from asylum.
28. Trustees to visit asylum and hear statements of patients.
29. Superintendent to furnish stationery to patients, and transmit their letters to trustees.

CORONER'S INQUEST IN CASE OF SUDDEN DEATH.

30. Inquest on patient suddenly deceased.

COMMISSION OF LUNACY.

31. Insane persons wards of state.
32. Commission of lunacy.
33. Powers and duties of commission of lunacy.
34. Records and reports of commission of lunacy.
35. Superintendents to make reports to commission of lunacy.
36. Annual appropriation for expenses of commission.

SECTION 1. The asylum for the insane, at Concord, is a corporation under the name of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane.

SECT. 2. The government of the asylum is vested in twelve trustees appointed and commissioned by the governor, with advice of the council; and all vacancies shall be filled in the same manner.

SECT. 3. The trustees are classified and commissioned in such manner that the offices of three trustees become vacant annually.

SECT. 4. The trustees shall take charge of the property and concerns of the asylum; shall see that its affairs are conducted properly; may enter into and bind the asylum by such contracts relative to the support of patients and the affairs of the asylum as they may deem advantageous; and may receive, appropriate, control, convey, or invest any property given to or owned by the asylum in such manner as they may think expedient.

SECT. 5. The trustees shall appoint a secretary, who shall keep a full and fair record of their proceedings; a treasurer, who shall give bond for the faithful discharge of his duties; and such physicians, officers, and assistants, with such salaries and allowances, as may from time to time be found necessary.

SECT. 6. No trustee shall receive any compensation for his services as trustee; but expenses necessarily incurred by him shall be paid by the asylum.

SECT. 7. The trustees may make such regulations for their own government, for the management of the asylum and all persons connected therewith, and for the admission and care of patients, and the same from time to time alter, as convenience may require.

SECT. 8. The asylum may take and hold in trust any grant or devise of real estate, or any donation or bequest of personal property, and may apply the same, unless otherwise restricted, to lessen the expenses of the indigent insane.

SECT. 9. The trustees shall make to the governor and council, annually, a report, covering that of the superintendent to them, of the receipts and expenditures of the asylum, the number of patients admitted and discharged during the year, and all other matters connected with the general interests of the asylum. It shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state on or before the first day of December.

SECT. 10. The governor and council, president of the senate and speaker of the house shall constitute a board of visitors of the asylum; shall visit and inspect the same when necessary, examine into the condition of the patients, and the regulations and general management of the asylum; see that the design thereof is carried into full effect; and make to the legislature, at each biennial session, a report which shall be furnished to the secretary of state on or before the first day of the December next preceding such session.

SECT. 11. No land connected with the asylum shall be taken for a highway or other public use, except by the express authority of the legislature, for that purpose first had and obtained.

SECT. 12. The property of the asylum is exempted from taxation.

SECT. 13. The sum of one hundred dollars is annually appropriated toward the support and increase of the library of the asylum.

COMMITMENT TO ASYLUMS.

SECT. 14. The parent, guardian, or friends of any insane person may cause him to be committed to the asylum, with the consent of the trustees, and there supported on such terms as they may agree upon.

SECT. 15. Any insane pauper supported by a town may be committed to the asylum by order of the overseers of the poor, and there supported at the expense of the town.

SECT. 16. If the overseers neglect to make such order in relation to any insane county pauper, the supreme court, or any judge thereof in vacation, may order such pauper to be committed to the asylum, and there supported at the expense of the county.

SECT. 17. If any insane person is in such condition as to render it dangerous that he should be at large, the judge of probate, upon petition by any person and such notice to the selectmen of the town in which such insane person is, or to his guardian or any other person, as he may order, may commit

such insane person to the asylum; and such petition may be filed, notice issued, and hearing had in vacation or otherwise.

SECT. 18. No person shall be committed to the asylum for the insane, except by an order of the court or the judge of probate, without the certificate of two reputable physicians that such person is insane, given after a personal examination made within one week of the committal. Such certificate shall be accompanied by a certificate of a judge of the supreme court or court of probate, mayor, or one of the selectmen, certifying to the genuineness of the signatures and the respectability of the signers.

SECT. 19. All laws relative to the commitment of insane persons to the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane shall govern the commitment of insane persons to all other places in this state where insane persons are confined; but no insane person, other than a pauper, shall be admitted to any county asylum.

SUPPORT AT ASYLUM.

SECT. 20. Any insane person committed to the asylum by his parent, guardian, or friends, who has no means of support and no relatives of sufficient ability chargeable therewith, and no settlement in any town in this state, and who is in such condition that his discharge therefrom would be improper or unsafe, shall be supported by the county from which he was committed.

SECT. 21. When the means of support of any inmate of the asylum shall fail or be withdrawn, the superintendent shall immediately cause notice in writing of the fact to be given to one of the county commissioners of the county from which such inmate was committed; and such county shall pay to the asylum the expense of the support of such inmate from and after the service of such notice, and for ninety days next prior thereto.

SECT. 22. Any insane person charged with an offense, the punishment whereof is death or confinement in the state prison, committed to the asylum by order of the supreme court, shall be supported at the expense of the state during his con-

finement there. Any other insane person committed to the asylum by the supreme court or a judge thereof, and any insane person committed by a judge of probate, shall be supported by the county from which he was committed.

SECT. 23. The county or town paying the expense of the support of an inmate of the asylum shall be entitled to recover the amount so paid of the inmate himself, if of sufficient ability to pay; otherwise of the town, county, or person by law liable for his support.

SECT. 24. The city of Concord shall not be liable for the support of any insane person committed to the asylum, unless he was committed from said city.

SECT. 25. Any insane person who has been an inmate of the asylum for twenty years, and been supported in whole or in part during that time by others than the town or county chargeable therewith, and who has no means of support and no relations chargeable therewith, and who cannot properly be discharged from the asylum, shall be supported there at the expense of the state.

SECT. 26. The sum of six thousand dollars (\$6,000) is annually appropriated for the support at the asylum of such indigent insane persons belonging to the state as the governor, from time to time, may designate; but two thirds at least of the sum shall be applied to the support of private patients who are not maintained at public charge.

DISCHARGE FROM ASYLUM.

SECT. 27. Any person committed to the asylum may be discharged by any three of the trustees, by the commission of lunacy, or by a justice of the supreme court, whenever a further retention at the asylum is, in their opinion, unnecessary; but any person so discharged who was under sentence of imprisonment at the time of his commitment, the period of which shall not have expired, shall be remanded to prison.

SECT. 28. Some one of the trustees, without previous notice, shall visit the asylum at least twice every month, and give suitable opportunity to every inmate therein to make to him, in private, any statements such patient may wish to

make; and, whenever he deems it proper, he shall call to his aid two other trustees, who shall, with him, make a further examination of such inmate and of the statements by him made. If, in their judgment, a further detention is unnecessary, it shall be their duty to discharge such inmate. They may order such immediate change in the treatment of any inmate as they deem judicious; and, in case of failure to secure it, they shall at once summon a meeting of the whole board, whose duty it shall be to take such measures as the exigency of the case demands.

SECT. 29. The superintendent shall furnish stationery to any inmate who desires it; and shall transmit promptly and without inspection, to the trustee whom the board may designate, all letters addressed to the board by inmates of the asylum.

CORONER'S INQUEST IN CASE OF SUDDEN DEATH.

SECT. 30. In event of the sudden death of any inmate, a coroner's inquest shall be held, as provided for by law in other cases.

COMMISSION OF LUNACY.

SECT. 31. All persons deprived of their liberty in this state by being committed to custody as insane persons, shall be wards of the state and subject to state supervision.

SECT. 32. The state board of health shall constitute a commission of lunacy.

SECT. 33. The commission, by one or more of their members, shall, without previous notice, visit and make thorough inspections of all asylums and other institutions for insane persons in the state, as often as once in four months. They shall examine into the care and treatment of the insane, the sanitary condition of each asylum or institution, and all other matters relating to the general welfare of the inmates. They may order the removal of any indigent insane person to the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane for remedial treatment, and such person while under such treatment shall be supported at the expense of the state. When the need of such treatment

shall cease, the commission shall so notify the county, town, or relative liable for the support of such inmate, and if he is longer continued at the asylum it shall be at the expense of such county, town, or relative.

SECT. 34. The commission shall keep a correct record of the number of commitments, discharges, and deaths at each asylum, institution, or other place of detention, and of the age, sex, and nationality of each person committed, discharged, or deceased, and shall report the same annually to the governor and council, with any other matters or recommendations which in their judgment are important.

SECT. 35. The superintendent of every asylum or other place in this state where insane persons are confined, shall, within three days after the commitment thereto of any person, notify the commission thereof, upon blanks furnished for that purpose; and the said superintendent shall at all times furnish to the board such information regarding the insane in his charge as they may request.

SECT. 36. To meet the expenses imposed upon the commission by the foregoing sections, the sum of twelve hundred dollars (\$1,200), or so much thereof as may be required, is annually appropriated; and the expenditures shall be audited by the governor and council.

Public Statutes of N. H., chapter 10.

SECT. 4. The following persons are also exempted from military duty:

the attendants upon the insane, employed in the asylum for the insane;

the officers and keepers of the asylum for the insane.—

Public Statutes, chapter 96.

SECTION 1. Whenever the grand jury shall omit to find an indictment against a person, for the reason of insanity or mental derangement, or a person prosecuted for an offense shall be acquitted by the petit jury for the same reason, such jury shall certify the same to the court.

SECT. 2. Any person prosecuted for an offense may plead that he is not guilty by reason of insanity or mental derangement, and such plea may be accepted by the state's counsel, or may be found true by the verdict of the jury.

SECT. 3. In either of the cases aforesaid, the court, if they are of opinion that it will be dangerous that such person should go at large, may commit him to the prison or to the asylum for the insane, there to remain until he is discharged by due course of law.

SECT. 4. The governor and council or the supreme court may discharge any such person from prison, or may transfer any prisoner who is insane to the asylum for the insane, to be there kept at the expense of the state, whenever they are satisfied that such discharge or transfer will be conducive to the health and comfort of the person and the welfare of the public.

SECT. 5. If any insane person is confined in jail, or a house of correction, the supreme court may order him to be committed to the asylum, if they think it expedient.

Public Statutes, chapter 255.

AN ACT in addition to chapter 10 of the Public Statutes, relating to insane persons.

SECTION 1. When application is made to the judge of probate, or the supreme court or any justice thereof, for the committal of any person to the asylum for the insane, said court or judge may appoint two reputable physicians to examine said person, with or without notice to him or her from said court or judge, said physicians shall immediately report the result to said court or judge, who may, upon such report, and such evidence as can be produced, order said person to be committed to said asylum when there is a sufficient reason for making such order.

SECT. 2. Said supreme court or any justice thereof, shall at any time, with or without notice, upon application and due cause shown, investigate the question whether there is sufficient reason for the detention in said asylum of any person

who has been committed thereto, and shall order his or her discharge where said order ought to be made, with or without a writ.

[Approved February 26, 1845.]

JOINT RESOLUTION with reference to the title of the property of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane.

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives in general court convened:

Whereas, the entire property of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane is owned by the state of New Hampshire, either absolutely or in trust, but the legal title of the land, buildings, and other property stands in the name of the trustees of the asylum appointed by the state, and

Whereas, it is desirable that the legal title should conform to the actual title, therefore,

Be it resolved by the senate and house of representatives in general court convened:

That the attorney-general be directed to examine the deeds and other conveyances of title to said property, and advise the trustees what conveyances, if any, should be made to perfect the legal title of the state to said property, and the trustees be directed to execute such conveyances as may be advised by the attorney-general, and deliver the same to the governor and council in behalf of the state, within sixty days from the passage of this resolution.

[Approved March 24, 1897.]

AN ACT in relation to the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives in general court convened:

SECTION 1. No change shall be made by the trustees of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane of its trust funds, except upon approval by the governor and council. In making any investments of its trust funds, the trustees shall submit their recommendations to the governor and council before such investments are made. The governor and council may

also direct in whose custody the bonds, notes, and other securities of the institution shall be kept.

SECT. 2. The auditing of the accounts of the trustees, or any agent appointed by them, shall be performed by the bank commissioners, under the direction of the governor and council, who shall have authority at any time to direct said commissioners to make an examination of the financial affairs of the institution.

SECT. 3. Before expending any money received from any source in the construction of new buildings, the trustees shall submit plans and estimates of all such buildings to the governor and council for their approval.

SECT. 4. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

[Approved March 25, 1897.]

AN ACT in amendment of section 33 of chapter 10 of the Public Statutes, relating to the commission of lunacy.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives in general court convened:

SECTION 1. Section 33 of chapter 10 of the Public Statutes is hereby amended by inserting after the word "state" in the eleventh line the words "such expense not to exceed in any one year the sum of sixteen thousand dollars (\$16,000) for all such persons," so that said section, as amended, shall read: "Sect. 33. The commission, by one or more of their members, shall, without previous notice, visit and make thorough inspections of all asylums and other institutions for insane persons in the state, as often as once in four months. They shall examine into the care and treatment of the insane, the sanitary condition of each asylum or institution, and all other matters relating to the general welfare of the inmates. They may order the removal of any indigent insane person to the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane for remedial treatment, and such person, while under such treatment, shall be supported at the expense of the state, such expense not to exceed in any one year the sum of sixteen thousand dollars (\$16,000) for all such persons. When the need of treatment

shall cease, the commission shall so notify the county, town, or relative liable for the support of such inmate, and if he is longer continued at the asylum it shall be at the expense of such county, town, or relative."

SECT. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after June 1, 1897.

[Approved March 26, 1897.]

BY-LAWS

OF THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, ADOPTED
BY THE TRUSTEES AT A MEETING OF THEIR BOARD HOLDEN
OCTOBER 31, 1878, WITH SUBSEQUENT AMENDMENTS.

SECTION 1. The annual meeting of the board of trustees shall be holden at the asylum in Concord, on the third Thursday of November of each year, and a semi-annual meeting shall be held on the third Thursday of May of each year.

SECT. 2. The trustees shall, at the annual meeting, elect by ballot a president, secretary, and treasurer, who shall hold their respective offices one year, and until others are chosen in their stead. At times, when either of said offices is vacant, it may be filled at a special meeting of the trustees duly called for that purpose.

SECT. 3. Notice of the annual and semi-annual meetings shall be given by the secretary to each trustee, either verbally or by mail, at least fourteen days previous to the day of meeting; and any meeting may be continued by adjournment, from time to time, until the business thereof shall be completed. In case of omission to notify the annual meeting, the same shall not be lost, but shall be considered as adjourned for the transaction of business, until the required notice thereof shall be given, which the secretary shall forthwith proceed to give.

SECT. 4. The president, or any four of the trustees, may call a special meeting of the trustees whenever in the opinion of either it may be deemed expedient so to do; and the same notice shall be given of a special as of the annual meeting, which notice shall state specifically the business to be brought before such meeting. In case of a vacancy in the office of secretary, the president shall notify the annual meeting.

SECT. 5. A majority of the members of the board shall

constitute a quorum for the transaction of any business; but any less number, at a meeting duly called, may adjourn from time to time, until a quorum be obtained.

SECT. 6. Two of the trustees shall visit the asylum each month; and notices of the months by him selected, or to him assigned, shall be sent to each member by the superintendent before the first day of such month.

SECT. 7. No trustee shall receive any compensation for his services as trustee; but expenses necessarily incurred in rendering the same shall be paid by the asylum.

SECT. 8. The trustees shall, at each annual meeting, appoint from their number an auditor, whose duty it shall be to examine the books and audit the accounts of the treasurer and of the financial agent for the ensuing year, and make a written report to the board, at their annual meeting.

SECT. 9. The treasurer shall give a bond, acceptable to the trustees, in the penal sum of fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000), for the faithful performance of his duties for and during such time as he shall continue to hold the office of treasurer, which bond shall be deposited with the president of the board.

SECT. 10. The treasurer shall receive, hold, and disburse all moneys coming to the asylum, except the permanent funds and the income thereof. He shall make an exhibit of the state of his books, and of the property in his custody, when called for by the trustees. He shall make up his accounts to the thirtieth day of September, inclusive, in each year, which accounts, with his report thereon, shall be laid before the trustees at their annual meeting. His books shall at all times be open to the examination of the trustees.

SECT. 11. The treasurer shall pay all bills approved by the superintendent, and, in addition thereto, such orders as the superintendent may draw on him for the ordinary expenditures of the asylum, when said offices are held by different individuals.

SECT. 12. The treasurer shall receive such compensation for his services as the trustees may from time to time determine.

SECT. 13. The secretary shall attend all meetings of the board of trustees, and keep a record of their proceedings. He shall also prepare, or cause to be prepared, all documents, statements, and notices which may be ordered by the board, or by the president thereof.

SECT. 14. The secretary shall receive such compensation for his services as the trustees may from time to time determine.

SECT. 15. The board of trustees shall appoint a superintendent, who shall be a physician, and reside at the asylum. He shall have the entire control of the treatment and management of the patients; the power to appoint and discharge all persons employed in their care; and shall exercise a general supervision and direction of every department of the institution.

SECT. 16. The superintendent shall make a written report to the trustees, at their annual meeting, of the condition of the asylum, and embracing such other topics as may have been suggested by the progress of the institution and the experience of the year.

SECT. 17. The superintendent shall receive for his services, in addition to furnished apartments, board, lights, and fuel for himself and family, such a salary as the trustees may from time to time determine.

SECT. 18. The superintendent shall furnish, to the acceptance of the trustees, a bond for the faithful performance of his duties, in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), which bond shall be kept by the president of the asylum.

SECT. 19. The superintendent shall appoint two assistant physicians, who shall reside at the asylum. They shall possess such characters and qualifications as will enable them to discharge the ordinary duties of the superintendent, and shall at all times perform such duties as he may assign them, and to his acceptance.

SECT. 20. The assistant physicians shall receive such compensation for their services as the trustees may from time to time determine, in addition to furnished apartments, lights, fuel, and board.

SECT. 21. All funds amounting to one hundred dollars (\$100) and upwards, which have heretofore been or which may hereafter be given to the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, shall, unless otherwise ordered by the donors, be entered upon the books of the financial agent as permanent funds, with the surnames of the donors attached to each, and be forever kept intact. The income of each shall be expended from time to time in accordance with the conditions upon which it was given, or, in the absence of conditions, in such manner as the trustees shall deem to be for the highest interest of the asylum and its patients.

SECT. 22. There shall be chosen, by ballot, a financial agent, who shall have charge of the permanent funds of the asylum, shall collect, and, under the advice of the finance committee, from time to time invest, manage, and disburse any moneys arising therefrom. He shall be, *ex officio*, a member of the finance committee, shall give a satisfactory bond for the faithful performance of his trust, in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000), and continue in office until his successor is elected. He shall receive for his services such compensation as the trustees shall from time to time determine, and make up his accounts to the thirtieth day of September, inclusive, of each year.

SECT. 23. The trustees shall annually choose two from their board, who, with the financial agent, shall constitute a finance committee, and have general supervision and control of the permanent funds of the asylum, with power to sell and transfer any stocks, bonds, and other securities belonging to said funds, whenever, in their judgment, it may be expedient so to do.

SECT. 24. Besides attending the annual meeting, the trustees shall severally visit the asylum twice each year, in such months as they may select, or as may be assigned to them; make a thorough examination of the house and of the condition of the patients; and, before leaving, make a record of their respective visits in a book kept at the asylum for that purpose.

SECT. 25. These by-laws may be altered or amended at any annual meeting by a vote of two thirds of the trustees present, or at a special meeting called for that purpose.

N. H. ASYLUM TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

INSTRUCTORS.

MILLIE C. GODFREY, *Superintendent of Nurses.*

C. P. BANCROFT, M. D.

F. L. HILLS, M. D.

A. E. BROWNRIGG, M. D.

JULIA WALLACE RUSSELL, M. D.

CHARLES R. WALKER, M. D.

FANNIE M. FARMER, *Instructor in Cooking.*

W. H. VARICK, M. D.

The trustees of the New Hampshire Asylum, having established a training school for nurses at that institution, offer to give women desirous of becoming professional nurses, a two years' course of training in general nursing, with especial reference to the care of cases of nervous and mental disease.

Those wishing to receive such instruction must apply to Dr. C. P. Bancroft, superintendent of New Hampshire Asylum, Concord, N. H.

The most desirable age for candidates is from twenty to thirty-five years. They must be in sound health, and sufficiently interested in the subject of nursing, and free from all incumbrances, so that they can, in all reasonable probability, complete the prescribed course of two years.

The superintendent of nurses has the immediate charge of the training school, under the authority of the superintendent of the asylum, and the nurses are subject to the rules of the asylum. The right is reserved to terminate the connection of any nurse or pupil with the school for any reason which may be deemed sufficient.

All nurses are required to be intelligent, trustworthy, kind, and cheerful.

The instruction includes the general care of the sick, the making of beds, changing bed and body linen, managing of helpless patients in bed, etc., giving baths, keeping patients warm or cool, prevention and dressing of bed sores, and the proper management of patients under various conditions of disease; the making and applying of bandages; the dispensing of drugs; the management of patients in accidents and emergencies; the application of poultices, the dressing of burns, ulcers, and wounds; the administering of enemas, and the use of the female catheter.

A course in cooking for the sick will be given by a competent instructor from the Boston Cooking School. Instruction will be given by the superintendent of nurses, by the medical staff at the asylum, and by physicians and surgeons resident in the city.

Students in the training school act as nurses in the various wards of the asylum, during their term of service. During the first year they receive from \$3 to \$3.50 per week; during the second year, from \$3.50 to \$4 per week.

When the full term of two years is completed, the nurses receive, if they pass all the examinations and their service in the asylum has been satisfactory, a diploma, certifying to the completion of the regular training and practice. Nurses who have served the full course in this asylum have found ready engagement as head nurses in the asylum, with wages of \$20 to \$25 per month, or as private nurses outside, at from \$10 to \$15 per week.

Nurses are required to wear at all times while on duty in the wards, the training school uniform.

The school begins in the fall, but accepted candidates may enter at any time, as vacancies occur. They are, as a rule, received in the order of their application.

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED BY CANDIDATES.

1. Name in full of candidate.
2. Are you married, single, or widow?
3. Your present occupation or employment.
4. Age last birthday, date, and place of birth.
5. Are you strong and healthy?
6. Height? Weight?
7. Are you free from domestic or other responsibility, so that you are not liable to be called away?
8. Name of any responsible person for reference.
9. Have you ever served in any other asylum or hospital, and if so, when and where?

Having read, and clearly understanding and agreeing to, the foregoing conditions and regulations, I declare the above statement to be correct.

(Signed)

Present address,

Date, 189 .

GRADUATES OF THE SCHOOL.

CLASS OF 1890.

Ellen H. Colton.	Addie J. Eastman.
Millie C. Godfrey.	Y. Farouhain.
Mary E. Londergan.	Mabel Bacon.
Winifred C. Dillon.	Helen F. Baker.
Sarah A. Taylor.	Annie E. Harris.
	Nellie Radman.

CLASS OF 1891.

Katherine Jones.	Gertrude Dillon.
Mary L. Wood.	Lilla M. Felch.
Clara L. Coombs.	Mabel Darling.
	Laura J. Hazlitt.

CLASS OF 1892.

Adelaide G. Waters.	Jessie B. Lang.
Ettie E. Cook.	Elizabeth Ackland.
Nettie Kinread.	

CLASS OF 1893.

Jennie N. Peach.	Vivia M. Lohnas.
Winnie Sleeper.	Mrs. Alma D. Hale.
Flora P. Scruton.	Agnes Marie Levinsohn.

CLASS OF 1894.

Harriet Frances Walleston.	Annie Marion Donaven.
Lillian Alberta Cameron.	Elizabeth Helena Elliott.
Elizabeth Augusta Slipp.	Florence Gertrude Hall.
Nettie Rayworth.	Edgar Alonzo Howe.

CLASS OF 1895.

Gertrude E. Cameron.	Nellie Chapman.
Abbie Larabee.	

CLASS OF 1896.

Lulu Barbrick.	Clara E. Pinney.
Flora E. Brawn.	Lila M. Colburn.
Elizabeth S. Thompson.	Helen E. McLane.
Hattie E. Bragdon.	Kathleen Kersey.
Jennie Quinn.	Jennie L. Johnstone.

CLASS OF 1897.

Carolyn Bryant.	Anna B. Innis.
Kate Rauch.	Ida C. Noble.
Erena Yale.	Margaret Alexander.
Mary F. Maher.	Florence R. Tobin.
Frances Cummings.	Fred L. Howe.

CLASS OF 1898.

Sarah S. Bugbee.	Bessie Nesbitt.
Elsie M. Seierup.	Emma M. Stearns.
Carol L. Conant.	Myra Haynes.

Lilla B. Brown.

Minnie F. Praught.

Elizabeth H. Ham.

Annie F. McDonald.

Martha E. Jackman.

Hattie Lee Evans.

John L. Welsh.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION FOR MALE ATTEND-
ANTS AT THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ASYLUM.

1. Care of the ward and ward appliances.
2. Emergencies and accidents.
3. Insanity, its symptoms and forms, and rules for the management of the same.
4. The same concluded.
5. Suicide.
6. Poultices, rubifacients, and counter-irritants.
7. Bandages and slings, uses, etc.
8. Medicines,—administration, etc.
9. Regional anatomy, demonstration of important blood vessels and bones on the subject.
10. Practical demonstration in bed-making, changing sheets, making up sick bed, etc.

GRADUATING ADDRESS TO CLASS OF 1897.

DELIVERED BY EDWARD FRENCH, M. D.

Gentlemen of the Trustees, Nurses of the Class, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I need hardly say how much pleasure I feel in being honored by this invitation to address you, and how much personal interest I take in this class, for I began to teach you and assisted in starting you in the honorable course which you have since pursued.

Too much emphasis cannot be laid upon character, and the exalted position of nursing as a profession. It is closely allied to the noblest of all professions,—medicine—and secondarily to that holiest of all relations, the family associations. If you meet its highest requirements, you have to console, sympathize, become the confidant, and often the moral adviser of your patients and surrounding friends. You are, or should be, a forceful example and exponent of christianity, not by words, but by your deeds and conduct. I do not mean that you are to preach or inculcate any religion, for religion may be but a form of worship,—Brahmanism, Buddhism, or Christianity. The moral character of your patient is none of your business. His form of worship is none of your business. You are there to help his sick body first, and secondly and firmly attached to his poor body is his mind, the spiritual part of him.

The soul of christianity is love of God and service to humanity, and the good nurse is second to none in the latter service. You cannot serve humanity without consciously practising the great ethical principles and duties of christianity. Kindness, sympathy, cleanliness, truthfulness, and fidel-

ity to the patient, the physician, the family, and yourself are all high moral acts and duties, and are as religious and of much more importance to your patient than prayers and preaching. We all try to do these things because they are right, whether we recognize or not their christian origin and significance.

The world is constantly growing better because of two forces that work slowly, but as steadily and forcefully as the tides of the ocean or the drifting of the clouds. Civilization, the first of these forces, comprises education, not in the narrow sense of books and schools, but in enlightening ignorance, in raising the average of intelligence, in teaching better ways of doing things, increasing the comforts, and lifting the burdens of distress. As a practical illustration, President Diaz, the ruler of Mexico and the greatest statesman in America, says, "The greatest missionary in Mexico is the railroad." You cannot have revolutions with their attendant misery, nor can people be densely ignorant, along a railroad line. Electricity and its startling forces, the printing press, personal efforts of educational societies, and the individual ambition aroused by glorious human examples are increasing the happiness and welfare of the human race.

Christianity, the second great force, works with the individual, improves the unit, and gives morality and the proper motives for correct and helpful action. It stands shoulder to shoulder, and is the wise counselor to his lusty younger brother.

You, perhaps, do not see your relation to this march of progress, yet if you are a good nurse you are doing your full duty in the ranks of both of these armies. You have been taught the best way of doing things, cleanliness, regularity, promoting comfort, and guarding your patient from harmful things, diet, etc., perhaps with the privilege of saving his life in an emergency. In this way you are advancing civilization, and increasing the sum total of happiness. By your example and confidence you increase the hope of the patient. You show him an example of proper living and conduct, and

in this way you may elevate his moral standard by your own good conduct and useful life. This is practical christianity; it raises the average of intelligence and increases human happiness.

The methods of doing good have varied with the different ages of the world, and your method, while radically different from that of a hundred years ago, will count for as much in the sum total.

I do not believe the saints are all dead, and furthermore, I believe we have a fair quality of saints on earth to-day, and engaged in doing a very practical and beneficial work for humanity. Some of them began in the ranks of this army, as you are going to do, and have risen to great eminence because of character, personal ideals, and a large fulfillment of service to humanity. They rank high in the world's regard because of the everlasting practical good they have done, and are doing, and their splendid achievements should be ideals and models for you. Furthermore, it is a great honor and a privilege for you to march under their banners.

Clara Barton is a modern saint whose achievements are international, and not confined to any narrow theology. Whether she is distributing food and blankets to the overflowed Mississippi, or carrying food and means of gaining a livelihood to blood-soaked Armenia, she is always a saint of heroic size that cannot be blotted from the world's calendar. It is not probable that you will all be Clara Bartons, but she gives to all of us a glorious ideal. "Hitch your wagon to a star," said Emerson, and there are thousands of vacant stars not yet pre-empted.

You have a nearer, a more personal ideal, in Dorothea Dix, a noble character, I regret too little known. She has done more for asylums and the sick dependents of the world than any person that ever lived. She carried on the work of Pinel, and of the noble Yorkshire Quaker Tuke, and spent her life in efforts to alleviate distress. It is simply surprising to review her life, and try to estimate the total of the good she accomplished. Not only in her own country, but in Great

Britain, the continent of Europe, and wherever in this great civilized world she saw a chance to improve the existing order of things, and thus add to the benefit and sum total of happiness, she did it. She had poor health, and no technical education for her special work. But she had the grand foundation of desire to do her share of the world's work, and the noble superstructure of a great and self-sacrificing life was built upon it, until the pennants in its lofty towers shine like stars in the topmost dome of human achievement.

The every day world pays most attention to some startling deed, to some dramatic flash of heroic action, but while it dazzles and thrills, yet the real heroes are those who roll the stones from the path of human progress. The details of this wonderful woman's life are accessible to all, in her admirable biography, which with her true modesty she refused to contribute the material for. How much of the hard work, the grinding details, the personal suffering, the mistaken motives, and consequent abuse she suffered from, we shall never know.

She accidentally came in contact with the suffering and dependent insane; it was work to do, and she devoted her whole life to it. A biographer says of her, "The splendors and audacities of moral genius now flashed out in her; far more than simply a good and merciful woman was here. Here was a woman with the grasp of intellect, the fertility of resources, and the indomitable force of will that go to the makeup of a great statesman, or a great military commander."

I have dwelt, perhaps, too long on personal ideals, but to do good work consistently, there must be a purpose and a strong foundation of character. The practical part of your calling must not be neglected, and it is of paramount importance with the ideal. You have a responsibility in the care of the case, to the patient, to the doctor, and to the friends, and it requires a desire and a moral purpose to do your best as well as the knowledge and training of the details of your calling.

You have absorbed a good many facts; some of them no doubt seem to you barren and "from the purpose of nursing,"

yet they are links in the chain, and however obscure they are quite necessary to bind the whole together. It is not for the bald fact that the alimentary canal is lined with mucous membrane that you have studied and have been lectured to, but that you use this knowledge intelligently, and do nothing to injure this membrane. Although your school life is done, yet you cannot stop studying or acquiring. Your faculties for applying your acquired knowledge have yet to be trained, and to grow in capacity for use. Your powers of observation are to be called into unceasing activity, for the measure of your usefulness is dependent largely upon their use.

It will do you no good, injure your patient, and injure you in the eyes of the physician if you are not on the alert to any change in symptoms and condition of your patient. It is of no consequence for you to know that a rise of temperature is indicative of a dozen bad things, if you do not see and note this rise, and be the first to tell the doctor. You must observe and note these changes, permanently, in black and white, to earn your wages. Remember that the patient is not the same as when well, that the friends are anxious and strained oftentimes to an over critical point, and the situation requires your forbearance.

Sickness always throws the family machine out of gear, and the doctor, with your aid, is the mechanic who is called in to repair and adjust the broken parts into the former harmonious whole. This leads me to speak of one of the most important and necessary qualities of a good nurse. It is that combination of manner and intelligence that is called tact. It helps your patient, and in so doing helps the doctor, and reassures the friends, and by cultivating and exercising it, you complete in the fullest manner this three-legged stool of duty. Study your patient's personal likes and dislikes, as well as his disease, and adapt yourself to them. One patient likes one way, another likes another way, and you must be flexible enough to change your ways and methods; in short, be tactful.

Do everything with order and regularity, but not mechanically. Do not wait to be asked to do things, but observe for

yourself and your patient, and make the room warmer or cooler, and the bed as he likes it without being asked. It is a reproach to you not to see these things first, and to do them at once. If you cannot anticipate his wants and comforts, you are not a trained nurse, but only a servant getting more wages than you deserve. Don't order the patient's friends about, but help yourself, and do what is necessary in a tactful way. Give him his food and medicine at regular intervals in a gentle, firm way, without giving him the trouble or fatigue of deciding for himself. Do not go about with a hesitating way, asking if he hadn't better take his medicine now. The patient does not know, and it raises in his mind a question, and forces on him a decision that is not agreeable to him.

A part of your duty and tact is to be cheerful and pleasant. Do not show any apprehension, but talk and act hopefully, not looking and acting as if you were already anticipating his funeral. Your pleasant smile and encouraging manner is a mental tonic of great benefit.

Childhood is made up largely of bumps and don'ts, and your beginning as nurses has a strong similarity. Your bumps are largely mental shocks to your pride and conceit, while the don'ts are more solid facts, and to be a success must be rigidly observed. Nurses are apt to commit two indiscretions,—to talk over cases with the friends of patients or others, and very bad nurses do this with the patient. The second one is worse, for it prejudices the chances of recovery of your patient, and if indulged in should end in your abrupt dismissal. I mean comparison of doctors and methods of treatment. If you cannot hold your tongue, you are not fit to be a nurse.

I have spoken of the conditions as they exist in family nursing, for there the conditions are hardest, and call for more responsibility, skill, and tact than in an institution. If you are a success with families, you can do well anywhere.

There is one other important point of much practical importance to you, and this is the special place you fill in the nursing profession. And you should thoroughly understand

how you are regarded by the professional and outside world. You have acquired by experience a familiarity with mental diseases, and with nervous, fractious invalids that nurses trained in general hospitals do not get. If you have heeded your lesson well, it has cultivated that tact which is the best paying capital a nurse can have.

You can acquire a knowledge of surgical nursing, or of obstetric work supplementary to your training here, and if you are to do general nursing, you should by all means take these extra courses.

Good nurses are always in demand, and a canvass of the nurses' bureaus in Boston shows that asylum trained nurses are as successful and receive as many calls for their services as any others. But always bear this distinctly in mind, it is the personal quality of the nurse, her ability, her tact, and her agreeable personality that gain her employment and friends; not alone her training. Training makes a good nurse better, but that alone will not make a good nurse, and it lies with you to make much or little of the training, and with your knowledge of the requirements in your profession to bring yourself up to a high standard.

It is, therefore, with more than a passing interest that I bid you go forward, and do what you can of any work that falls to your lot. It may not be just what you like, but if it is only work it is a privilege to do it. You may be in a position that is arduous, monotonous, barren of interest, and still full of responsibility. Perhaps you have hitherto escaped this, but be not discouraged; the reward is equal to the work. It is your calling to suffer, to bear heavy burdens, and great physical fatigue. The gratitude of those you benefit, and your own inward feeling of having done your duty is your constant reward and bigger interest than the money you take.

Some one has said, "It is a pity that advice is not good to eat; there is so much of it." I have given you a great deal of it, which I hope you will absorb, digest, and assimilate, and find it better than most doctor's medicine, "good to take."

With further wishes for your success, and a desire to see you go forward to other undertakings, and widen still more your sphere of action, I bid you, not as individuals and old friends, but as a class, goodbye.

GRADUATING ADDRESS TO CLASS OF 1898.

DELIVERED BY HON. S. C. EASTMAN.

I congratulate you on the completion of your course of study, and of the practical training which accompanied it. Two years is a long period to look forward to, but far shorter after the months that constitute it are counted among the memories of the things that have been, and are no more. Often during that time you have no doubt felt discouraged and disheartened, but the trials of the day that seemed so grievous at the time, are often recalled with pleasure when the difficulties are overcome, and you enter upon the reward.

I hope that these two years are but the portal through which you will pass to a busy and happy life. That it will be happy if it is a busy one, I have no doubt, and whether or not it is a busy one depends largely on yourselves, and the use you make of your opportunities. What you have already learned, as the years roll on, you will find to be but the prelude to what is to come. There is always something new to be acquired, for in no field of activity is greater progress made to-day than in the science and practice of nursing. You have made a good beginning, and the lessons you have learned and the practice you have had, will serve you well as you enter upon the other lessons and duties that are still before you.

As from time to time you come in contact with or under the direction of able and experienced physicians, seize the opportunity to watch their methods and learn from them the improved and better ways of doing things. The care taken by the modern surgeon to secure absolute cleanliness and freedom from germs so as to avoid what was supposed, even

within the memory of many here, to be a necessary concomitant of a surgical operation is a good illustration of what may be accomplished by knowing how. The physician will at once appreciate the disposition to learn, and the ambition to excel, and his friendship is worth securing.

So also you will find opportunity to read other books than those which you have studied. If you are anxious to learn, you will supplement your past studies by future research. Book learning is not everything, but it is often a great help, and one need not be afraid of acquiring too much. A person, knowing the reason why a particular course is pursued, is much more likely to secure a good result than one who is governed by a well learned rule of thumb. The reason of things is often best learned from books, and they must not be neglected.

Do not forget, then, that not to make progress, not to advance, is to go back. Just as stagnant waters grow foul, so it is with mental development. The mind loses the power to act well when it is not used. Even if you are learning nothing new, it is better to wear out than to rust out. Therefore, be always on the alert to seize every new idea, and to profit by every hint given you by nature or by man.

The duty which you have assumed is an honorable one. To contribute in even a small degree to the relief of the suffering has always been regarded as one of the noblest attributes of humanity. To devote a life to this pursuit has awakened the admiration of mankind from the earliest times. Your reward will be found not simply in the money compensation which is justly yours, but in the development of your own character, and the elevation of your spiritual nature. While it may be true that the spirit with which an ordinary act is performed may make that act divine, it is also true that some callings are more elevating and refining than others. To alleviate suffering, to soothe the afflicted, to witness the patient bearing of misfortune, perhaps to mourn with the mourners, may be your lot, and all these done in the right spirit cannot fail to carry you onward in the right path and to place you on a higher plane.

Among the great and wonderful advances made by medical science in the last half century the development of the department of nursing is one of the most striking. It is not long since the care of the sick was left to the members of the family and friends. Such time as they could spare from their other occupations was bestowed upon the sufferers. When the demands, which could not be resisted, were too great for their strength, the neighbors were called in and responded with that generous sympathy and aid which is characteristic of uncorrupted humanity. Too often the well meant attentions were productive of almost as much harm as good, in spite of the fact that there were often persons in every community who possessed natural qualifications for this duty, and who always rendered willing aid.

The Roman Catholic church, with that foresight and wisdom which to such a wonderful degree has characterized its care of human souls, was one of the pioneers in providing for the physical care of the sick. It organized sisterhoods, whose members, consecrating their lives to the worship of God, devoted themselves to the care of the sick and the afflicted as the practical manifestation of that consecration. They asked for no earthly reward. They ministered to the poor and lowly rather than to the wealthy and the noble. They deserve and receive our highest respect and admiration. Among them have always been many who acquired by practice and experience, as did the physicians of past generations, that skill and knowledge which made them so useful. Nursing was not, however, considered to be a profession to be learned by study or regular teaching. It was generally believed that a good nurse was born, not made.

There were also the friendly societies, like the Odd Fellows, whose members gave to each other a certain amount of personal aid in time of sickness. While these may have brought into prominence many cases of natural adaptation, aided and developed by experience, they were not productive of special study to qualify their members for their duties.

The Crimean War brought into prominent notice that pioneer of disciplined nursing in England, Miss Florence Night-

ingale. She came from a cultured as well as a wealthy family, and, while still young, was greatly interested in the care of the sick, visiting the hospitals, not only near her own residence, but in London. She felt that the Protestant church ought in some way to furnish a counterpart to the Sisters of Charity. She became an inmate of the "School of deaconesses" at Kaiserwerth, and went through their six months' course of training. When the war with Russia broke out, and the reports reached England of the neglected condition of the sick and wounded of the soldiers and sailors, Miss Nightingale organized a staff of nurses, many of whom were ladies of position, who were impelled to join in the service by patriotism and philanthropy. What she did in the way of reforming the hospital system and in the care of the wounded, with her wonderful executive ability, and her untiring and unceasing labors in the East, excited the admiration and the wonder of the world. Her achievements gave an impetus to reform, not only in the case of the soldier in time of war, but also in the management of hospitals at home in peaceful times. The Red Cross Society of the present day, which plays so important a part in alleviating the horrors of war, is largely indebted to her for the position that it has attained.

There have also always been professional nurses whose services were at the disposal of those for whom no other aid could be found. Any one who could not succeed at other pursuits, and who had a plausible manner, was thought fit for this duty. Their compensation was often as small as their ability, and no doubt they were often careless and remiss in the discharge of their duties.

Fortunately, the old type of professional nurse is no longer familiar to us. We know them chiefly by tradition, or from books of fiction, in which their weaknesses were exaggerated. Yet it is very likely that the Sairy Gamp of the past was no worse in her way than the average sawbones of the same period. The education of each was deficient as compared with our present standards. Many of them did their duty as well as they knew how, and out of their ranks have always

been developed some who were superior to their surroundings, and led the way to higher standards and better things. There have always been many people in the world who have secured their education by their own independent labors, and have occupied prominent positions in the sphere of life to which they have devoted themselves. To these leaders in medical and surgical science the world is indebted for the great progress that has been made in education and in practice. With the elevation of the standard of the profession, and out of this evolution has come, as the necessary and indispensable attendant, the

MODERN TRAINED NURSE.

We have often heard it said of some particular case, good nursing saved the life. Certainly every good physician recognizes the fact that in critical cases much depends on the constant care given to the patient, and the fidelity with which his directions are followed. A little nourishment, a little stimulant administered just as it is needed, may carry the life over the shallows to the turning of the tide. While there may be unexpected emergencies in which discretion must be exercised, it is more often the case that good nursing consists in the implicit and intelligent obedience to orders which have anticipated the contingencies. Obedience, not independent judgment, is the first duty. The intelligence, the knowledge that is acquired in the school is best used in the execution of directions in the way to be of the best service to the patient. The knowing how to do the little things as well as the great,—perhaps even more than the great,—the care of the bed, the preparation of the food, the temperature and ventilation of the room, the bath, the administration of the medicine, the cooling drink at the right time, the adjustment of the light, the quiet, unobtrusive, constant watchfulness are things which you have learned, and which may often be the essential things in carrying out the plan of the attendant physician.

There are two points which ought to be specially insisted upon, the exercise of tact and patience. You must exercise

constant and unwearied patience, and have the tact to avail yourselves of all the opportunities to surmount the obstacles that will arise in your path.

There are many vexatious things before you. As you have already found out, it will not do to allow them to move you from the steady discharge of your duties. You must tolerate quietly much that seems unreasonable. Even those who are not unbalanced mentally are not able to judge correctly when they are suffering pain or great physical disorder. Dr. John Brown of Edinburgh, in his entertaining and instructive "Spare Hours," tells this story: "Many years ago, an old minister near Linlithgow was awakened out of his sleep to go to see a great lady in the neighborhood, who was thought dying, and whose mind was in dreadful despair. The old man, rubbing his eyes and pushing up his Kilmarnock night-cap, said, 'And when were her leddyship's boeels opened?' Finding they were greatly in arrears, he aded, 'I thocht sae. Rax me ower that pill box, and gie my compliments to Liddy Margaret, and tell her to take twa of these, and I'll be ower by and by mysel'.' They did as he bade them. They did their duty, and the pills did theirs. Before the dominie reached the mansion in the morning, the fear of the unpardonable sin had vanished from her mind, and she was able to profit by the good man's spiritual counsel."

These whims and fancies of the sick are no less real because they are imaginary, and the successful nurse must be forbearing while they last. The family and friends, too, are often unreasonable; sometimes from ignorance, sometimes from weariness, sometimes from anxiety, and sometimes possibly from that original sin which the human race is said to have inherited from Adam's fall. From whatever source the trouble comes, you will have enough to tax your patience to its full limits, but be sure that the supply does not give out. You will certainly meet your reward for your perseverance in the end. A quiet, cheerful disposition, taking no offense, will benefit you as well as the object of your care. Your business for the time being is to help in relieving suffering, and not in vindicating yourself from some absurd accusation. Of

course, patience does not require you to submit to a needless deprivation of what is needed for your health. You cannot continuously go without your sleep without destroying your capacity to work. You must eat, and have reasonable outings for fresh air and change of scene each day. So, if these are denied you, except for emergencies, your duty requires you to secure them. Misunderstandings between the doctor and yourself, or between the family and yourself, should be removed as soon as discovered. They are liable to occur, but are best eliminated by quiet, calm, candid explanations, admitting the fact if you have made any mistake, and taking upon yourself any blame that belongs to you, and always without any show of temper. At the same time, pay no attention to trifles, unless it is plainly a cause of suspicion that you are not doing what you ought.

Here is where tact comes in. I might have called it common sense. One reason why it is called common sense is because in many cases it is so rarely shown as to be more properly called uncommon sense. Yet there is no quality that does so good service as the ability to say and do just the right things at the right times. It is in little things rather than great that it is most useful, because the lives of most of us are made up of what often seem to be trifles. The great events are rare, and never come to some of us.

Tact often comes from the exercise of self control. The temptation is often strong to say or do a striking thing under an impulse. Instead of yielding to such desires, cultivate the habit of waiting a little, and take such time as you can to consider.

A bright and cheerful disposition often has a wonderful effect in encouraging the sick. We all know that a determination to get well, and a belief that a recovery is sure, helps wonderfully in the result. It is difficult to say sometimes whether such a belief is a cause or a result or a mere matter of temperament. Whatever contributes to the securing of such a mental condition is at any rate a positive gain. Cultivate the habit of cheerfulness as much as possible; speak pleasantly and avoid a funereal aspect, which is supposed by

many to indicate sympathy. One may be sympathetic without being despondent.

The sick often need to be amused and require conversation. Administer this judiciously, taking care not to weary your patients by giving them too much of it. It is doubtless an art which every one does not possess, to do this in just the right degree. The person who can do it is entitled to a higher place in the profession than one who can not.

There is one thing, however, that should be strictly avoided. Do not carry stories from one family to another. You will necessarily see and hear much that should be treated as confidential, and the injunction of secrecy is as binding on you as it is on the doctor.

Do not forget that you have assumed a profession. You may be in the practice of it for many years. It is not simply a trade to be exercised for hire, regardless of what becomes of the product of your labors. So live that each year, nay, each month, each week, will show some progress made not only in the ease with which the daily task is done, but in the acquisition of that knowledge which will aid you and your patient. You will find that you have not learned it all, but that there is always something beyond which will reward the patient seeker after light and truth.

But why need I enlarge upon these things? If I were to cover the whole ground, it would simply be a *resumé* of what you have been giving your minds to for the past two years, and which you know far better than I do.

Be patient, be brave and courageous, not shrinking from any duty that is before you, but boldly meeting it; be honest and faithful, not alone when others are looking on, but when you are left to yourself; use your brains; aim at being among the best of your profession, and you will sooner or later secure the credit which crowns all such efforts and aspirations.

SERVICE MANUAL.

A strict observance of the following rules is the established condition of all contracts for service with the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane; and any applicant for a position not willing to observe them strictly, will do better to seek employment elsewhere.

1. Any employee wishing to leave the premises to go into the city or elsewhere must apply at the office, that such absence may be understood; and all must be at the asylum at 10 o'clock in the evening, unless away later by permission.

2. It is expected that all persons employed will consider that, on the condition of their respective contracts, they have engaged their time and best services to the asylum; that it is inconsistent with their duties to hold any political office; that they are under obligations to do every duty assigned them, promptly and faithfully; that they will feel personally interested in the good care, safety, and welfare of the patients, and that they will give their personal influence in support of good order and the established regulations of the institution. To this end it is most desirable that all should cultivate quiet, kind, and dignified manners and correct habits in all things, considering always that this is no less for the interest of the employee than for that of the employer.

3. Those proposing to discontinue their services will give at least thirty days' notice, that time may be given to supply their places.

4. That the house may be quiet, it is expected that all will be at their own rooms after 10 o'clock in the evening, at which time the house is closed for the night. After this time the quiet of the house must not be disturbed by passing and conversation. All must bear in mind that the repose of the

patients is a thing of prime importance. All having duties must rise at the morning bell, and proceed to the performance of the same.

5. No light must be carried about the building except in a lantern, and the greatest care must be taken in the use of matches, that none be left exposed. A little carelessness in this thing might be followed with the most serious consequences. No smoking will be allowed in the asylum buildings, except in the smoking-room provided for that purpose.

6. No one will invite visitors to stop in the house without permission to do so; but on application all reasonable privileges will be granted.

7. No one shall employ a patient to do private work for himself or herself without the consent of the superintendent, assistant superintendent, or other officer authorized to give such permission; and no one is allowed to trade or make bargains with patients.

8. Provision is made to afford each person employed a vacation of two weeks in the year, during which time the duties of the position will be done by a substitute; but the superintendent does not guarantee to retain the place of any one for a longer term of absence. On leaving for a vacation, or permanently, every one will deliver his or her keys at the office.

9. Whenever patients are encouraged to engage in any kind of labor, it is with a view to their own benefit; and hence no one will be taken from the halls for that purpose unless some order to that effect has been given in the case.

10. The person taking patients to labor will be held strictly responsible for their safety, kind care, and safe return to their respective halls.

11. All farmers or others to whom patients are entrusted for labor will remember that they are not to be treated as servants; they will avoid all appearance of commanding, and will exercise the greatest care that no willing one shall be made a drudge or work too long. It will be treated as a grave offense if any employee shall take advantage of the willingness or mental weakness of any patient, to impose on such one the harder or more unpleasant parts of the work on which they are

employed. The head farmer is required to see that this rule is obeyed in spirit and letter, and report promptly to the superintendent any violation of the same. As occupation is a thing of the greatest value to most patients, every employee is required to do all in his or her power to interest them in it in some form, and make it attractive.

As far as practicable, provision will be made to give each employee opportunity to be absent from duty for church services on Sunday a due proportion of the time; and any whose ordinary labor is wholly suspended on Sunday are liable to be called on to relieve others whose duties continue a portion of the time, and such must hold themselves in readiness to be so called on. It is expected that all employees whose duties do not interfere, will be present at the regular Sunday service in the chapel.

STEWARD.

The steward will have the general oversight of the building, farm, stock, and premises. It will be his duty to attend to ordinary business transactions, and see that asylum property in every department is saved, kept in its proper place, protected from harm or waste, and properly used. He will see that everything about the premises is kept in good order, that the grounds near the house are kept clean, free from waste and rubbish, and will extend the same supervision to the basement and attics, and see that the person to whom it is assigned to care for these spaces discharges his duty faithfully. He will see that all animals are properly taken care of, and that carriages, tools, and implements are kept in repair, and stored in their places when not in use; and, generally, he will be responsible to the superintendent for the good condition of property and premises, and must properly notify him of anything adverse to the welfare of the asylum which comes to his knowledge. He will attend to procuring ordinary supplies for subsistence, except so far as otherwise provided for by the superintendent, and see that such goods are delivered and stored in their proper places. He will see that the house is closed and the doors locked at the appointed hour at night,

and hold himself ready to discharge any special duty required by the superintendent.

CLERK.

It will be the duty of the clerk to keep the books and accounts in a neat and accurate manner, take systematic care of all papers connected therewith, and perform any special clerical work required by the superintendent.

HOUSEKEEPER.

SECTION 1. The housekeeper will have the general management of the internal domestic affairs. The labor in the kitchen, laundry, and sewing department will be done under her direction; and those employed in these departments will hold themselves subject to her orders in the discharge of their duties. She will attend to the good condition of all apartments connected with the general housekeeping, will see that they are properly furnished, and kept in good order. She will see that all the work in her department is done in accordance with the general instructions of the superintendent.

SECT. 2. She will have the care of all goods and material used in her department, and will see that they are saved and economically used; all bedding and articles manufactured for housekeeping purposes will be under her care, and she must see that they are not wasted or given out needlessly. She will have the care of the making of any clothing furnished to female patients, and will be required to keep an accurate account of the cost of such clothing or other articles furnished to any one. The cost of any articles furnished for patients must be returned by her to the supervisor, to be entered in the accounts of such patients.

SECT. 3. It is the duty of the housekeeper to report to the superintendent any instance of misconduct, failure in the proper discharge of duty, or violation of the established regulations occurring in her department, and not promptly rectified by the delinquent. It will also be her duty to report to the person who keeps the time-book the times of commencing and leaving duty of all employed in her department.

SUPERVISORS.

SECTION 1. The supervisors in their respective departments will have the general oversight of the halls and the patients; and the prudence and tact with which their duties are performed will be an important factor in the condition of the house. It is expected that they will see that the rules of the house relating to the patients are observed in every particular; that all patients are treated with uniform respect and kindness; and it is their imperative duty to report immediately to the superintendent or assistant superintendent any instance of neglect, incivility, or ill usage of a patient, or any violation of the established rules.

SECT. 2. They will see that all medicines prescribed are faithfully and in a proper manner administered, and that all directions of the medical officers are strictly obeyed.

SECT. 3. They will be expected to pass as much time in the halls as the proper discharge of other duties will allow, will instruct new attendants in their duties, and as much as possible assist in efforts to interest and employ the patients.

SECT. 4. The supervisors must see that the dining-rooms are furnished with the necessary utensils, that the attendants take proper care of the dining-rooms, that the cupboards are sweet and in order, the tables neatly set, and the meals properly served.

SECT. 5. They will have the general charge of the clothing of the patients, and an oversight of the beds and bedding of the halls. The attendants must report to them any deficiency in either which may exist, and it is their duty to see that such wants are supplied.

SECT. 6. On the admission of patients, their clothing will be taken in charge by the supervisors, entered in the book provided for the purpose, and each article plainly marked. All articles afterwards furnished or received will be cared for in the same manner.

The clothing of patients leaving must be compared with the record, neatly packed, and delivered at the office by the appropriate supervisor.

Any knives, razors, or other dangerous articles in possession of a patient on admission must be brought to the office for safekeeping and record.

SECT. 7. They will pay special attention to the sick, report promptly at the office any change of symptoms, see that they have proper attention, and that any special diet prescribed is delicately prepared and served.

SECT. 8. After passing through the halls and learning the condition of the patients early in the morning, the supervisors will very briefly report to the physicians any sickness or other fact demanding attention before these morning visits.

SECT. 9. Before the Sunday chapel service, and other occasions of public gathering, the supervisors will see that the patients are properly dressed for the occasion, and accompanied to the chapel by their attendants.

SECT. 10. The supervisors will report to the clerk the times of commencing and leaving off work on the part of the attendants employed in their respective departments.

SECT. 11. In general, the supervisors are expected to hold themselves in readiness to carry into practical effect the instructions of the superintendent, and to use all their personal influence in support of the spirit and design of these regulations.

ATTENDANTS.

A strict observance of the following rules is the established condition of all contracts for service in the wards of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane. It is expected that any applicant for the position of attendant who is unwilling to observe them strictly will do better to seek employment elsewhere. Having accepted such a position, any violation of them will be considered a breach of contract and treated according to the nature of the offense.

1. Any attendant wishing to absent himself from the premises after 10 o'clock in the evening will leave word to that effect at the office, that such absence may be understood.

2. That the house may be quiet, it is expected that all will be at their own rooms after 10 o'clock in the evening, at

which hour the house is closed for the night. After this time the quiet of the house must not be disturbed by conversation or passing to and fro. It is expected that all lights will be extinguished at that hour; and it is the duty of the night-watch to extinguish any light burning unnecessarily during the night as well as to report the same at the office. It is expected that any employee on leaving his room during the evening shall extinguish the light.

3. No light shall be carried about the building except in a lantern. All employees will use, in the service of the institution, the safety matches provided by the management. Only one box at a time will be furnished. The old box must be returned before a new one will be issued. *Attendants must never give matches to patients.*

4. Smoking in any room or ward is strictly prohibited.

5. The use of liquor in any form is positively forbidden.

6. Any attendant wishing to leave the service honorably will be expected to give reasonable notice of his intention to leave, preferably from two to four weeks.

7. Attendants are not allowed to invite their friends, relatives, or strangers into the wards without permission from one of the physicians. No one will invite visitors to stop in the house without permission to do so; but on application, all reasonable privileges will be granted.

8. Attendants will never compel patients to work, but all patients who desire to assist may be allowed to take part in the housework, but under no circumstances must an attendant delegate one patient to take personal care of another patient. Personal care of patients, including feeding, bathing, dressing, and undressing, and the administration of medicines, must never be intrusted to other patients. Attendants will never allow other employees to take patients out of their ward, either for work or any other purpose, unless special permission has been allowed by one of the physicians.

9. In wards P 1 and P 2 both attendants must be present at meal-time and retiring time, unless one has special permission from the superintendent to be absent. In ward P 3 both attendants must be present at meal-time, but they may alter-

nate evenings off duty from immediately after the attendants' supper until retiring time. In wards with two attendants, both shall not leave their ward at the same time, but they may alternate with each other in the following way: One may have one hour off duty from 11 A. M. until 12 M.; the other may have one hour from 4 till 5 P. M. They may alternate with each other on Sunday from the time the morning dining-room work is completed until 3 P. M.

In wards with one attendant, the attendant will alternate hours off duty with the attendant in the adjoining ward from 11 A. M. until 12 M., and from 4 to 5 P. M., and on Sunday they may alternate with each other from the time the morning dining-room work is completed until 3 P. M. In wards with one attendant, the attendant may alternate evenings off duty with the attendant in the adjoining ward from immediately after the attendants' supper until retiring time. All attendants must be present at meal time on Sundays as well as week-days.

10. *Treatment of Patients.* In all their intercourse with the patients, the attendants are required to treat them with respect and civility, to be kind and gentle in manner, and avoid roughness of every kind. In the care of their patients, sympathy, kindness, and tact should take the place of force and display of authority. But if interference with violent and excited patients becomes necessary, sufficient aid must always be procured from the attendants of neighboring wards to avoid personal injury to either patients or attendants. Such aid should be summoned before attempting to deal with the case in hand. Personal conflicts are always to be avoided. Choking, kicking, or striking of patients by attendants is never allowed. Any violation of this rule will be considered a grave offense.

11. No patient shall be restrained or secluded except by order of the physician, save in an emergency; in which case it shall be at once reported at the office.

12. The peculiarities of patients must never be made a subject of sport or ridicule.

13. Attendants will abstain from the use of profane or vulgar language.

14. Attendants will bathe untidy patients as often as is necessary. And once every week each attendant will see that every patient in his ward has a warm bath, and change of underwear, hose, and linen. The attendant must be personally present at the bathing of the patients; especially important is this in the case of the feeble, epileptic, and suicidal. The attendant will see that the water of the bath has the proper temperature. Bath-room doors are always to be kept locked.

15. The attendants will always take care that the clothing worn by patients is adapted to the season and occasion. In case of sudden change from heat to cold, they must make at once the needed change of clothing.

16. It is particularly expected of attendants to see that every patient is cleanly in person; that the hair and nails are attended to; that any rent in clothing is promptly mended; that the garments worn are kept buttoned; and that any stains from carelessness in eating are promptly removed.

17. In suitable weather, the attendants are required to take such patients in their ward as are able, into the open air twice daily, either to ride or walk. Newly arrived patients, however, are not to be taken out of their ward until ordered by one of the physicians.

18. In case of sickness or an emergency at night, the attendant may be called by the night watch to render assistance. Such assistance must be cheerfully given.

19. At certain specified hours attendants will give to such patients as are designated by the physicians, medicines that may have been prescribed. This duty must always be performed by the attendant. After giving the medicine, they should wash and return the glasses to the proper place.

20. The keys of the ward are to be kept strictly in the hands of the attendants; they must never be left carelessly about, nor entrusted to patients.

21. At meal-time the attendants must serve the food to the patients, see that each is properly provided for, and personally prepare and feed those who are sick or unable to feed themselves. The patients must not be hurried through their

meals. Knives and forks must be accounted for, and never carried from the table by patients.

22. *Care of the Ward.* In the morning the attendants will rise at six o'clock. They will unlock the doors of patients' rooms that have been locked; see that the beds are aired, the night vessels removed, and as soon as other duties will allow they will remove all soiled clothing, and see that the beds are made according to the prescribed method. Every room must be swept out very morning, as well as the ward and dining-room. Especial attention must be given to the water-closets, urinals, and bath room. Absolute cleanliness must prevail. The attendants will sweep and wash the stairways leading to their respective wards every morning.

23. The care of the storeroom is extremely important. It is the duty of the attendant to keep each patient's clothing in its proper drawer, to transfer the same with the patient whenever he is moved to another ward by order of the physician or supervisor, and to see that every article of clothing is accounted for and corresponds with what has been furnished by the supervisor.

24. Once every week the attendant will make out a requisition for articles needed for ward use, properly accounting for those that are worn out or destroyed, and give the same to the supervisor.

25. The attendants must shave those patients designated by the physicians or supervisor. In shaving, great care must be taken to have the razor in good order, and to shave easily and neatly. No other patient should be present, and the razor must be kept under lock and key.

26. Patients who attend chapel or entertainments, who go out to walk or ride, or receive visits from friends or relatives, must be properly dressed, their hair brushed, and their general appearance made as presentable as their mental condition will allow.

27. The hours of meals, of closing the wards at night, and of duty, will be regulated by Eastern standard time. Clocks, regulated hourly by the clock in the office, will be located in the wards at accessible points, and it is expected that all at-

tendants will use this time and no other, regulating their watches and clocks by these standard time clocks.

28. *Hours of Closing Wards.* Attendants in charge of wards 4, 7, P 1, and P 2 will close their wards at 7.30 o'clock P. M.

Attendants in charge of wards 5 and 8 will close their wards at 8 o'clock P. M.

Attendants in charge of wards 9 and P 3 will close their wards at 8.30 o'clock P. M.

Attendants in charge of ward 6 will close that ward at 9 o'clock P. M.

At the above-mentioned hours all lights in the wards indicated will be extinguished.

29. During hours of duty, attendants will remain on their own ward, not in their own room, but on the ward. Visiting from hall to hall during hours of duty, without special business, or going away to other parts of the premises out of one's field of service, is wholly improper, and not allowed.

30. The attendant will hold himself in readiness to accompany the physicians or superintendent when he makes his ward visit.

31. In taking patients out of doors, the attendants must see that no one strays from the party, and so regulate the speed of walking, or the character of other exercise, as to suit, as well as may be, the average of persons present. Preference should be given to walks within the asylum grounds, but when walks are taken into the city, it is not permitted to visit stores, hotels, railroad stations, or other public places, except by permission previously obtained.

32. All damages done to buildings or property by patients must be reported to the supervisor by the attendants.

33. *Duties of Attendants in Case of Fire.* Attendants will observe the following rules in case of fire:

I. Communicate with the office at once, either by speaking-tube or messenger, giving information as to location and extent of fire.

II. Unlock at once every room door, and get every patient who may be restrained or secluded out on the ward, no matter what their mental condition may be.

III. If the fire is in any ward, the attendant on duty will immediately uncoil the hose at the nearest house hydrant and turn on water. For this reason it is expected that every attendant will familiarize himself with the location of the various hydrants. In wards 4, 5, and 6, the hydrants are located on the stairway leading from office to those wards. In wards 7, 8, and 9, the hydrants are located in the west end of the ward in the closet marked "Hose Closet." In the Peaslee building the hydrants are located on the stairway leading from the wards of that building to the basement. On each of these hydrants there is hose attached sufficient to extend to the next line of hose. The water can be turned on by opening valve, which turns toward the right. Be sure and uncoil hose and get out all knots or twists before turning on water.

IV. If the fire is in any other part of the building, the attendants will remain on their own wards, first getting all of their patients out of the rooms. They will wait for further orders.

V. If ordered, or if necessary, they will move the patients out of the ward through the exit that is most remote from the fire. In moving patients at such a time, it is imperative that there should be as little confusion and excitement as possible. The attendant should have his patients file out in line, and be particularly careful to avoid confusion on the stairways.

VI. After patients are removed from the ward, the attendant must remain with them, keeping them together, and await orders from supervisor or physicians.

COOK.

Under the direction of the matron, the cook will have the supervision of the work in the kitchen, the care of utensils, and of supplies of provisions within the kitchen premises.

The cook must see that the kitchen and all utensils are kept clean and in perfect order, that good order is preserved in the kitchen, and that each employee performs all duties assigned in a proper manner.

The cook shall see that all food is prepared as directed, is made palatable and inviting, and sent to the halls hot. Special care must be taken in preparing messes for the sick, that

they are nicely cooked, and sent to the patients in acceptable form.

The cook shall report to the matron any instance of failure in duty or violation of the rules occurring in the department.

Persons employed elsewhere in the institution will not be allowed to loiter about the kitchen premises or bakery.

If any meat, butter, or other articles of food, of poor quality, are furnished for use, the head cook must promptly report it to the steward or superintendent.

BAKER.

The baker will see that the bakingroom, oven, and all utensils belonging to his department are kept scrupulously clean at all times, that the house is kept supplied with the various kinds of bread prescribed, and he must keep his stock of bread sufficiently in advance of the demand that it may not be eaten absolutely new. On the mornings designated, he will make warm rolls or biscuit in season for breakfast.

It is his duty to report at once to the superintendent or steward any defect he may discover in the quality of the flour or other material for food furnished to his department.

PORTER.

The porter will have the whole charge of the food car, and will keep it always clean and in good order; will, at he appointed times, take the prepared meals from the kitchen to the several dumb-waiters, and deliver them to the attendants, who shall be present at the call of the slide-bell, to assist the porter in running up the dumb-waiter, if necessary, and remove the meals carefully to the dining-rooms. In this, care must be taken by all that the food and utensils are handled gently, and that the meals reach the tables in good order. In like manner must the dishes and slops be received from the attendants by the porter, and by him be properly disposed of.

The porter will be responsible for keeping the basement and attics swept, and everything in its place. It is also his duty to fill the underbeds for the female attendants, great care being taken that the sacks be not soiled in the process. He will

also remove the discarded beds each morning to the place designated. At the appointed times the porter will attend to instructions of the superintendent. He will see that any object thrown from the windows during the night is removed promptly in the morning, and will hold himself ready to perform any item of duty required by the superintendent.

ENGINEER.

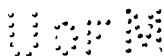
The engineer will be responsible for the good care of the boilers, engine, steam and water-pumps, and all parts of the machinery, which must be kept in repair and in good running order. He shall promptly attend to the repairs needed in steam or water apparatus or other repairs or alterations assigned to him. It will be his duty to see that the boilers are properly fired, and the fuel used in the most economical and efficient manner. He will see that the radiators, air-chambers, and flues are properly adjusted for heat and ventilation, and that the amount of steam generated is wisely adapted to the state of the weather. It will be his duty in summer to attend to all needed alterations and repairs in steam-heating apparatus, preparatory to the demands of winter.

He must at all times be so thoroughly familiar with the location and condition of all hydrants, hose, or water cocks provided for the extinguishing of fire, that he may put them in operation instantly, if needed. He will also be expected to hold himself in readiness to attend to any special duty required by the superintendent.

FARMER.

The head farmer will have the immediate supervision of the farm laborers, the laying out of the work, and the direction of the care and use of the stock and farming utensils; and all farm laborers will look to him for specific directions as to their duties.

It is his duty to see that all farm fences are kept in repair, and that everything on the farm and about the farm buildings is kept in perfect order, that the stock is well cared for, that



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every farmer performs his duty well, and that all material is properly and economically used. He will report to the clerk the time of service of each person in his department, and to the superintendent any fault or failure in duty on the part of any under his charge.

SUCCESSION OF OFFICERS.

TRUSTEES.

Appointed.	Name.	Residence.
1838 or 1839,	George W. Haven,	Portsmouth.
	Samuel E. Coues,	Portsmouth.
	John Conant,	Jaffrey.
	Amos Twitchell,	Keene.
	John H. Steele,	Peterborough.
	Josiah Quincy,	Rumney.
	David Abbot,	Nashua.
	Joseph Low,	Concord.
	Isaac Hill,	Concord.
	Charles H. Atherton,	Amherst.
	Dixi Crosby,	Hanover.
	Charles H. Peaslee,	Concord.
1840, June 20.	Daniel Abbot,	Nashua.
June 20.	Amos Twitchell,	Keene.
June 20.	Ichabod Bartlett,	Portsmouth.
June 20.	John Conant,	Jaffrey.
June 20.	Joseph Low,	Concord.
June 20.	Charles H. Peaslee,	Concord.
June 20.	Ira St. Clair,	Deerfield.
June 20.	Charles A. Cheever,	Portsmouth.
June 20.	John P. Hale,	Dover.
June 20.	Charles J. Fox,	Nashville.
June 20.	Samuel Swasey,	Haverhill,
June 20.	John S. Wells,	Lancaster.
1841, June 15.	Enos Stevens,	Charlestown.
June 15.	George W. Kittredge,	Newmarket.
June 15.	Joseph Low, reappointed,	Concord.
1842, June 7.	Moses Norris, Jr., <i>vice</i> John S. Wells, resigned,	Pittsfield.
June 7.	John Conant,	Jaffrey.
1842, June 7.	John H. Steele,	Peterborough.
June 7.	Samuel Swasey,	Haverhill.

1843,	June 19.	Moses Norris, Jr.,	Pittsfield.
	June 19.	Ira St. Clair, reappointed,	Deerfield.
	June 19.	Charles J. Fox, reappointed,	Nashville.
1844,	Nov. 20.	Samuel E. Coues,	Portsmouth.
	Nov. 20.	Franklin Pierce,	Concord.
	Nov. 20.	Chas. H. Peaslee, reappointed,	Concord.
	Nov. 20.	William Plumer, in place of J. H. Steele, resigned,	Londonderry.
1845,	June 30.	Abiel Walker, <i>vice</i> Joseph Low,	Concord.
	June 30.	A. McFarland, <i>vice</i> G. W. Kit- tredge,	Meredith.
	June 30.	Timothy Hall, <i>vice</i> Enos Stevens,	Keene.
	June 30.	Luke Woodbury, <i>vice</i> C. J. Fox,	Antrim.
	June 30.	William Plumer, Jr., <i>vice</i> S. E. Coues,	Epping.
	Dec. 23.	James Farrington, <i>vice</i> A. Mc- Farland,	Rochester.
1846,	July 10.	Nathaniel S. Berry,	Hebron.
	July 10.	George B. Upham,	Claremont.
	July 10.	William Plumer,	Londonderry.
1847,	Aug. 9.	Jos. B. Walker, <i>vice</i> A. Walker,	Concord.
	Aug. 9.	Israel Hunt, Jr.,	Nashua.
	Aug. 9.	Warren Lovell,	Meredith.
	Aug. 9.	Thomas Shannon,	Moultonborough.
1848,	June 26.	William Plumer, reappointed,	Epping.
	June 26.	Franklin Pierce,	Concord.
	June 26.	R. Metcalf, <i>vice</i> G. B. Upham,	Newport.
	June 26.	Chas. H. Peaslee, reappointed.	Concord.
1849,	July 3.	Joseph B. Walker, “	Concord.
	July 3.	Joseph H. Smith,	Dover.
	July 3.	Amos A. Parker,	Fitzwilliam.
1850,	July 5.	Ralph Metcalf, reappointed,	Epping.
	July 5.	Isaac Ross, <i>vice</i> N. S. Berry,	Hanover.
	July 5.	David Pillsbury, <i>vice</i> William Plumer,	Chester.
1851,	July 4.	Charles Burroughs, <i>vice</i> T. Shannon,	Portsmouth.
	July 4.	Israel Hunt, reappointed,	Nashua.
	July 4.	Warren Lovell, “	Laconia.
1852,	June 19.	Franklin Pierce, “	Concord.
	June 19.	William Plumer, “	Epping.
	June 19.	Chas. H. Peaslee, “	Concord.

1853, July	1.	Jos. B. Walker, reappointed,	Concord.
July	1.	Joseph H. Smith,	Dover.
July	1.	Amos A. Parker,	Fitzwilliam.
1854, July	15.	Ralph Metcalf,	Newport.
July	15.	Samuel Herbert,	Rumney.
July	15.	Enoch D. Yeaton,	Wakefield.
Sept.	29.	J. A. Richardson, <i>vice</i> William Plumer,	Durham.
1855, July	10.	Rufus Clement,	Concord.
July	10.	Alvah Smith, <i>vice</i> Ralph Metcalf,	Lempster.
July	10.	Chas. Burroughs, reappointed,	Portsmouth.
1856, Feb.	23.	Timothy Haynes, <i>vice</i> R. Clement,	Concord.
July	11.	John Preston,	New Ipswich.
July	11.	Chas. H. Peaslee, reappointed,	Concord.
June	30.	George B. Twitchell,	Keene.
1857, June	30.	Jos. B. Walker, reappointed,	Concord.
June	30.	John H. White,	Lancaster.
1858, June	26.	Jeremiah F. Hall,	Wolfeborough.
June	26.	Ralph Metcalf, reappointed,	Newport.
June	26.	Samuel Herbert,	Rumney.
Sept.	28.	Edw. Wyman, <i>vice</i> R. Metcalf,	Newport.
June	27.	Chas. Burroughs, reappointed,	Portsmouth.
1859, June	28.	Timothy Haynes,	Concord.
June	27.	Woodbury Melcher,	Gilford.
1860, June	27.	J. A. Richardson, reappointed,	Durham.
June	27.	Charles H. Peaslee,	Concord.
June	27.	John Preston,	New Ipswich.
1861, July	2.	George B. Twitchell,	Keene.
July	2.	Joseph B. Walker,	Concord.
July	2.	John H. White,	Lancaster.
1862, July	2.	John Conant,	Jaffrey.
July	2.	Isaac Spalding,	Nashua.
July	2.	Moses Clark,	Landaff.
1863, June	29.	Charles W. Flanders,	Concord.
June	29.	Chas. Burroughs, reappointed,	Portsmouth.
June	29.	Woodbury Melcher,	Laconia.
1864, July	7.	Chas. H. Peaslee, reappointed,	Concord.
July	7.	John Preston,	New Ipswich.
July	7.	William G. Perry,	Exeter.
1865, July	16.	George B. Twitchell, reappointed,	Keene.
July	16.	Jos. B. Walker, reappointed,	Concord.
July	16.	Denison R. Burnham,	Plymouth.

1866,	June 22.	Charles A. Tufts,	Dover.
	June 22.	John Conant, reappointed,	Jaffrey.
	June 22.	Isaac Spalding, "	Nashua.
	Oct. 23.	Isaac Adams, <i>vice</i> C. H. Peaslee,	Sandwich.
1867,	June 19.	Chas. Burroughs, reappointed,	Portsmouth.
	June 19.	Woodbury Melcher, "	Laconia.
	June 19.	Ebenezer S. Towle,	Concord.
1868,	April 13.	I. Goodwin, <i>vice</i> C. Burroughs,	Portsmouth.
	July 1.	Isaac Adams, reappointed,	Sandwich.
	July 1.	Waterman Smith,	Manchester.
	July 1.	Wm. G. Perry, reappointed,	Exeter.
	July 1.	Ebenezer S. Towle, "	Concord.
1869,	July 1.	Joseph B. Walker, "	Concord.
	July 1.	Geo. B. Twitchell, "	Keene.
	July 1.	Denison R. Burnham, "	Plymouth.
1870,	Jan. 3.	John W. Sanborn, <i>vice</i> Isaac Adams,	Wakefield.
	July 8.	Isaac Spalding, reappointed,	Nashua.
	July 8.	Charles A. Tufts, "	Dover.
	July 8.	Dexter Richards,	Newport.
	Nov. 17.	Ellery A. Hibbard, <i>vice</i> W. Melcher,	Laconia.
1871,	Aug. 9.	Ellery A. Hibbard, reapp'ted,	Laconia.
	Aug. 9.	George W. Hayden,	Portsmouth.
	Aug. 9.	Henry Colony,	Keene.
1872,	July 16.	Waterman Smith, reappointed,	Manchester.
	July 16.	William G. Perry, "	Exeter.
	July 16.	John W. Sanborn, "	Wakefield.
1873,	Oct. 23.	Joseph B. Walker, "	Concord.
	Oct. 23.	George B. Twitchell, "	Keene.
	Oct. 23.	Josiah Minot,	Concord.
1874,	July 8.	Isaac Spalding, reappointed,	Nashua.
	July 8.	Charles A. Tufts, "	Dover.
	July 8.	Dexter Richards, "	Newport.
1875,	July 26.	E. A. Hibbard, reappointed,	Laconia.
	July 26.	Charles H. Bell,	Exeter.
	July 26.	Albert Smith,	Peterborough.
1876,	June 22.	David Gillis,	Nashua.
	July 20.	Wm. G. Perry, reappointed,	Exeter.
	July 20.	Waterman Smith, "	Manchester.
	July 20.	Joseph Burrows,	Plymouth.
	Aug. 10.	John V. Barron, <i>vice</i> J. Minot,	Concord.

1877,	Oct. 17.	Jos. B. Walker, reappointed,	Concord.
	Oct. 17.	Geo. B. Twitchell, "	Keene.
	Oct. 17.	John V. Barron, "	Concord.
1878,	May 2.	J. H. George, <i>vice</i> J. V. Barron,	Concord.
	May 2.	Carlton P. Frost, <i>vice</i> A. Smith,	Hanover.
	July 8.	Dexter Richards, reappointed,	Newport.
	July 8.	Charles A. Tufts, "	Dover.
	July 8.	David Gillis, "	Nashua.
1879,	July 30.	Ellery A. Hibbard, "	Laconia.
	July 30.	Jeremiah F. Hall,	Portsmouth.
	Aug. 14.	Carlton P. Frost, reappointed,	Hanover.
1880,	July 20.	William G. Perry, "	Exeter.
	July 20.	Waterman Smith, "	Manchester.
	July 20.	Joseph Burrows, "	Plymouth.
1881,	Oct. 12.	Joseph B. Walker, "	Concord.
	Oct. 12.	Geo. B. Twitchell, "	Keene.
	Oct. 12.	John H. George, "	Concord.
1882,	June 21.	Emery J. Randall,	Somersworth.
	June 21.	Frederick E. Potter,	Portsmouth.
	Sept. 22.	Dexter Richards, reappointed,	Newport.
1883,	April 26.	William H. H. Mason, <i>vice</i> J. Burrows,	Moultonborough.
	May 17.	E. Spalding, <i>vice</i> F. E. Potter,	Nashua.
	Aug. 28.	E. A. Hibbard, reappointed,	Laconia.
	Aug. 28.	Carlton P. Frost, "	Hanover.
	Aug. 28.	Jeremiah F. Hall, "	Portsmouth.
1884,	July 25.	William G. Perry, "	Exeter.
	July 25.	Waterman Smith, "	Manchester.
	July 25.	Wm. H. H. Mason, "	Moultonborough.
1885,	Oct. 14.	Joseph B. Walker, "	Concord.
	Oct. 14.	George B. Twitchell, "	Keene.
	Oct. 14.	John H. George, "	Concord.
1886,	Sept. 9.	Dexter Richards, reappointed,	Newport.
	July 8.	Emery J. Randall, "	Somersworth.
	July 8.	Edward Spalding, "	Nashua.
1887,	Sept. 7.	Ellery A. Hibbard, "	Laconia.
	Sept. 7.	Carlton P. Frost, "	Hanover.
	Sept. 7.	Jeremiah F. Hall, "	Portsmouth.
1888,	Mar. 6.	John E. Barry, <i>vice</i> John H. George, deceased,	Concord.
	Mar. 6.	Franklin D. Ayer, <i>vice</i> J. F. Hall, deceased,	Concord.
	July 24.	Wm. G. Perry, reappointed,	Exeter.
	July 24.	Waterman Smith, "	Manchester.
	July 24.	Wm. H. H. Mason, "	Moultonborough.

1889, Oct.	14.	Joseph B. Walker,	Concord.
Oct.	14.	George B. Twitchell,	Keene.
Oct.	14.	John E. Barry,	Concord.
1890, July	8.	Edward Spalding,	Nashua.
July	8.	Dexter Richards,	Newport.
July	8.	Morris Christie,	Antrim.
1891, Sept.	14.	Ellery A. Hibbard,	Laconia.
Sept.	14.	Carlton P. Frost,	Hanover.
Sept.	14.	Franklin D. Ayer,	Concord.
1892, April	5.	Chas. A. Tufts, <i>vice</i> W. H. H. Mason, deceased,	Dover.
July	28.	William G. Perry,	Exeter.
Sept.	17.	John C. French, <i>vice</i> Waterman Smith, deceased,	Manchester.
1893, Sept.	19.	Joseph B. Walker,	Concord.
Sept.	19.	John E. Barry,	Concord.
Sept.	19.	George B. Twitchell,	Keene.
1894, Aug.	1.	Morris Christie,	Antrim.
Aug.	1.	Dexter Richards,	Newport.
Aug.	1.	Edward Spalding,	Nashua.
1895, July	23.	William F. Thayer,	Concord.
Oct.	22.	John A. Spalding,	Nashua.
Oct.	22.	Ellery A. Hibbard,	Laconia.
1896, Aug.	11.	John C. French,	Manchester.
Aug.	11.	William G. Perry,	Exeter.
Aug.	11.	E. O. Crossman,	Lisbon.
Dec.	1.	James A. Edgerly,	Somersworth.
1897, Sept.	3.	J. B. Walker,	Concord.
Sept.	3.	John E. Barry,	Concord.
Mar.	17.	Henry B. Quinby,	Lakeport.
April	6.	George W. Pierce,	Winchester.
Oct.	7.	George W. Pierce,	Winchester.
1898, Mar.	15.	C. H. Boynton,	Lisbon.
Aug.	1.	Dexter Richards,	Newport.
Aug.	1.	Morris Christie,	Antrim.
Aug.	1.	W. F. Thayer,	Concord.

PRESIDENTS.

John H. Steele	1839-1840
John Conant	1840-1846
George B. Upham	1847-1848
William Plumer	1848-1855
Charles Burroughs	1855-1868
Isaac Spalding	1868-1875
George B. Twitchell	1875-1897
Dexter Richards	1897-1898
John A. Spalding	1898-

SECRETARIES.

Dixie Crosby	1839-1841
Charles H. Peaslee	1841-1848
Joseph B. Walker	1848-

TREASURERS.

James Thorn	1839-1840
Joseph Low	1840-1846
John Atwood	1846-1847
Andrew McFarland	1847-1852
John E. Tyler	1852-1857
Jesse P. Bancroft	1857-1890
Charles P. Bancroft	1890-

SUPERINTENDENTS.

George Chandler	1842-1845
Andrew McFarland	1845-1852
John E. Tyler	1852-1857
Jesse P. Bancroft	1857-1882
Charles P. Bancroft	1882-

